

GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL REPORT

1994-95

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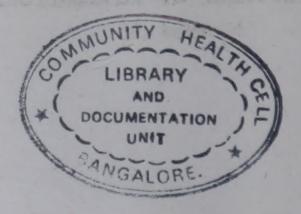
ANNUAL REPORT

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Agriculture is one of the main sources of our State income and continues to be the means of livelihood of the vast majority of our people. The major responsibility of the Agriculture Department is to transfer the results of research generated in the laboratories and research stations in the State and elsewhere to cover 57.76 lakh farm families of the State, who cultivate around 105 lakh hectares of land both under irrigation and rainfed conditions so that the Agricultural Production could be considerably increased to meet the demand of the rapidly increasing population of the State.

To carry out the major responsibility, the Department has been strengthened over the years with considerable field staff and corresponding middle and high level supervising staff. Since 1978, with the launching of the World Bank aided T & V system, it is intended to provide a dynamic machinery through Bi-monthly and Fortnightly Workshops and through fixed schedule of visits for an accelerated transfer of technology to all sections of farming community.

Cropping patterns are developed in such a way that they are suited to each of the Agro-Ecological conditions.

Crop belts for each crop are being demarcated and different thrust programmes are restricted and implemented in such zones for high production. This cropping system aims at optimum production of Cereals, Pulses, Oilseeds, Cotton, Sugarcane and Tobacco. Fortification of Oilseeds and Pulses in multiple cropping systems, relay and intercropping system are yielding results in balanced production of

these commodities.

The Agricultural Production during 1993-94 was 84.88 lakh tonnes of foodgrains, 19.16 lakh tonnes of Oilseeds, 7.54 lakh bales of 170 Kgs.of Cotton, 210.73 lakh tonnes of Sugarcane and 0.47 lakh tonnes of Tobacco and for the current year (94-95) the targets were as follows:-

Foodgrains .. 82.00 lakh tonnes
Oilseeds .. 19.00 - " Sugarcane .. 215.00 - " Cotton .. 9.40 lakh bales
Tobacco .. 0.47 lakh tonnes

Over the years, many changes have been observed in Agriculture, some in its structure, more in its content and productivity. The State is now self-sufficient so far as Cereals and has to achieve self-sufficiency in Oilseeds and Pulses. The State is making all-out efforts through special Thrust Programme to

achieve the same.

The major activities of the Department are classified as (1) Technology transfer programme (2) Inputs supply programme and (3) Providing other technical services.

SEASONAL CONDITIONS:

Kharif: -

Rainfall:

The pre-monsoon rainfall (April-May) was not much satisfactory in major parts of the State. Actual rainfall during April and May, 1994 were 54 m.m. and 55 m.m. as against the normal of 38 m.m. and 87 m.m. respectively.

The onset of south-west monsoon was well in time during first week of June, 1994. Under its influence, coastal, malnad, Mysore, Belgaum, parts of Bijapur, Dharwad and Chitradurga districts received wide-spread rains. However, the south-west monsoon was

weak over major parts of Bellary, Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur, Tumkur, Kolar, Bangalore and some parts of Dharwad, Chitradurga and Mandya districts from second week and onwards! The monsoon was very active over coastal districts and these districts experienced heavy to very heavy continuous rainfall on 28th, 29th and 30th June, 1994. These rains heavily affected transplanted paddy crop, addy nursery beds and fields were nundated with flood water in lowying area of Dakshina Kannada istrict . The actual rainfall was bove normal i.e., 239 m.m. against ormal of 182 m.m.

During July, 94, the rainfall—ituation however improved to some tent in parts of Bangalore, Kolar, ellary, Bidar, Gulbarga and Dharwad istricts during the first week. gain in the second week (10th to 5th), South-west monsoon was active

Heavy to very heavy and continuous rainfall ranging between 15 to 35 cms daily for about a week, occurred in many parts resulting in crops wash off, water logging and sand/silt deposition in crop fields. There were floods in Krishna, Bhima, Ghataprabha, Tunga, Bhadra and Kapila rivers which affected the crops all along the course. During 3rd and 4th weeks also, coastal and malnad parts and some parts of north interior and south-interior of Karnataka received good rains.

Though the State received good rainfall of 356 m.m. against normal of 285 m.m. during July, its distribution was not uniform. Major parts of Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur, some parts of Bijapur, Bellary, Kolæ, Mandya, Tumkur and Bargalore districts did not receive adequate rainfall to carry out sowings briskly.

During August, 94, major parts of Coastal, Malnad (except some parts of Hassan), Belgaum, Dharwad, Gulbarga districts received normal/excess rainfall. In other districts, it was deficit/scanty. The actual State average rainfall was 163 m.m. against normal of 190 m.m.

During September, 94, rainfall was normal in parts of Malnad and Mysore districts only. But in other major parts, it was deficit/scanty. Actual state average rainfall was 83 m.m. against normal of 150 m.m. However, from 28th and onwards, many parts of south-interior Karntaka viz., Mysore, Mandya, Kolar, Tumkur and Bangalore and north-interior Karnataka viz., Bellary, Gulbarga, Raichur, Bidar and Bijapur received rains due to depression in Bay of Bengal.

In brief, the total rainfall during the Kharif season was 950 m.m. against normal of 932 m.m. Though
the rainfall was normal, the distribution was uneven and erratic. The
rainfall was normal to above normal
only in coastal, malnad, Belgaum,
parts of Dharwad and Mysore districts.
Intermittent long dry spells prevailed
in Bijapur, Raichur, Gulbarga, Bidar,
Bellary, Mandya, Tumkur, Kolar, Bangalore and Chitradurga districts, affecting coverage and production of
rainfed crops.

Crop condition:-

The performance of crops were normal wherever adequate rains were received. In coastal and Malnad districts and parts of Belgaum, Bijapur Dharwad, Mysore, Bellary, Gulbarga districts, crops like paddy, cotton, soyabean, jowar, maize, etc. were affected due to heavy downpour/flash floods to an extent of 1.30 lakh hects during IInd week of July, 94. Rainfed crops in Bellary, Gulbarga, Raichur,

idar, parts of Chitradurga, Mandya, ijapur, Tumkur, Mysore, Dharwad, angalore, Kolar and Hassan districts uffered due to moisture stress. The rea so affected due to frequent dry pells was reported to an extent of 5.45 lakh hectares.

rea coverage:-

The total area sown under diffeent agricultural crops was 60.03 akh hectares accounting for 84% of ormal kharif area of 71.60 lakh ectares.

Reeping in view, the shortfall narea coverage during kharif seaon, the Rabi/Summer targets were sitably revised for achieving higher coduction.

abi Season:-

The total area sown under various bi crops upto and ofDecember, 94, as 36.64 lakh hectares against the rget of 36.40 lakh hectares accounting

for 100.6%. The condition of all Rabi crops was normal excepting late sown Rabi Jowar in parts of Raichur, Bellary, Gulbarga, Chitradurga and Bidar districts faced moisture stress affecting the yield.

Summer season: -

The Summer season was normal in the State, due to the fact that the availability of irrigation water was satisfactory in major am medium irrigation sources due to widespread and heavy rains received during October. Total area sown against a target of 5.57 lakh hectares under various summer crops was reported to be 6.48 lakh hectares.

ANNEXUR3-I

AGPICULTURAL CROPS	
OF MAJOR	1994-95
ESTIMATED ACHI EVENENTS	IN KARNATAKA DURING
A B	
TARGETS	

- Area in lakh Hectares - Production in lakh	tonnes. ive subject to revision)
o- Unit: A	(Tentat
•	

1		1	Khar	14	Baht	/Summer	1	otal
	o do do		Target	Achi	et	Achie	Target	Achi
+1	- 2	1	-3	- -	-5-1	9	4	-8
•	Rice	API	9.66	10-14	1.84	7.99	11.50	13.05
5	Jowar	4p	6.30	4.9	14.25	16.77	20.55	21.61
m	Ragi	44	10.05	13.05	0.45	0.70	10.50	9.87
4	Maize	44	2.62	9.00	0.58	0.47	3.20	3.47

2.7	P 0.61 0.50 -	A - 1.37 2.	A 3.50 2.94 - 0. P 2.04 1.20 - 0.	2
#OF AT. 0 A 10.55 9.33	58.65 4.00 4.00 5.0 7.0 7.0 6.55 6.2 7.1 7.1 7.1 7.1 7.1 7.1 7.1 7.1	1.00 1.06 - 0.61 0.50 - 33.13 31.15 18.49 23 58.65 53.56 17.85 22 4.00 3.05 - - 1.51 1.16 - - 6.55 6.28 1.95 3 6.55 6.28 1.95 3 2.31 2.13 0.69 1	1.00 1.06 - 1.02 1.02 1.00 1.06 - - 1.02 1.05 33.13 31.15 18.49 23.7 58.65 53.56 17.85 22.7 4.00 3.05 - - 1.51 1.16 - - 2.35 6.28 1.95 2.50 2.31 2.13 0.69 2.6	A 3.50 2.94 - 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

		,							
1 co	8 8 8	71.17	12.16	0.10	3.00	0.23	0.38	0.04	0.45
	8 1 1	66.62	13.80	1.50	9.82	0.0 %.	0.64	0.00	0.65
1 9 1	1 1 1	30.69	3.28	8 1	5.46.	1 1	neg	0.09	neg
1 2	1 1 1 1	22.94	3.79	0.00	20.00	1 1	1 1	j i	0.25
1 4	8 1 1 1	40.48	9.77	1.10	3.52	0.23	0.38	0.07	0.47
1 m	1 1	43.68	11.40	1.40	4.50	0.34	0.64	0.09	0.40
1	1	AA	44	404	404	AD	404	40	44
1 2 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	C. TOTAL FOCDGRAINS	11. Eroundnut	12. Sesamum	13. Sunflower	14. Castor	15. Niger	16. Rape & Mustard	17. Soyabean.

1 0 1	2.58	0.39	26.45	8.59	2.30	0.58	1 1
	1.78	0.38	29.00	00.6	2.15	0.52	
1 1 1	2.58	0.39	10.91		1 1	1 1	of 170 K
1 1 1 1	1.78	0.38	10.23	1 1		1 1	dkh bales
- + -	1 4	1 1	15.54	1.1	1 1	1 1	on in 1
1 1 1	1 1	1 1	18.77	1 1	1 1	1 1	producti
1 1	AD	API	404	AB	4 PI	44	по
1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8 8 8	19. Linseeds.	D. TOTAL OLLSEEDS &	20. Cotton*	21. Sugarcane	22. Tobacco	MOTE: * Cotton

THRUST PROGRAMME FOR 1995-96

1. It is programmed to produce 88 lakh tonnes of foodgrains during 1995-96 which consists of 80.55 lakh tonnes of Cereals and 7.45 lakh tonnes of Pulses. The target fixed for Oilseed production will be around 19.00 lakh tonnes, while for Cotton, Sugarcane and Tobacco, the target set at 9.00 lakh bales, 263.36 lakh tonnes and 0.53 lakh tonnes respectively.

2. Input supply and Monitoring Programme:

Input supply, monitoring and quality control programmes are the other important activities of the Department carried out in collaboration with Government and Private agencies to ensure timely supply of quality inputs like seeds, fertilisers, plant protection chemicals and also to ensure availability within the easy reach of the farmers of all categories and in required quantities.

Seeds: -

The Department takes up the responsibility of supplying quality seeds through the co-operation of Karmataka State Seeds Corporation, National Seeds Corporation, Karnataka Oil seeds Federation and Private firms. Karn ataka State Seed Certification Agency monitors production of quality through the process of certification. The Department planned to supply seeds on replace ment norms at the rate of 8 - 10% of Cereals, 100% hybrids and around 2.5 to 15% of Oilseeds and Pulses. The annual requirement is estimated well in advance, certified and quality seeds are kept ready for distribution through a net work of seed outlets. The monitoring of supply of quality seeds is done at various levels and quality control is ensured under the provision of the seed act and seed rules.

Production of foundation seeds on Departmental farms:-

There are 75 farms in the Department where foundation seed production. Breeder seeds are obtained from the two Agricultural Universities and foundation seeds so produced are handed over to Karnataka State Seed Corporation for further multiplication as certified seeds.

During 1994-95, it was programmed to organise foundation seed production on an area of 1015 hectares to produce 7800 quintals. The production organised in an area of 807 hectares and quantity produced is 4970 Quintals upto end of March, 1995. During 1995-, it is programmed to organise seed production in 1020 hectares with a targetted production of 7850 Quintals.

In order to strengthen and improve the working efficiency of these farms, a sum of R. 30.00 lakh under State Plan and R. 132.25 lakh under Non-Plan was provided for 36 farms under departmental control. The expenditure upto end of March, 95, was R. 122.80 lakh.

Seed distribution: -

The total requirement of Certified/ T.L.seeds of the State is estimated to be of the order of 4,48,991 quintals for the year, comprising 3,40,135 Qntls for Kharif and 1,08,856 Quintals for Rabi/Summer.

As against the Kharif target of 3,40,135 quintals of Certified/T.L. seeds, 3,52,005 quintals have been distributed which works out to 103% which is satisfactory. Besides, the demand for Hybrid Cotton has been met through seed Corporations.

The seed distribution for Rabi/
Summer season was 1,09,744, as against
the requirement of 1,08,856 quintals
of certified/T.L. seeds. The progress
of seed distribution during 1994-95 is
furnished below (quantity in quintals)

(Unit: Qtls.)

S1.	Particulars	Total Cer- tified/TJ. Seeds re- quited.	Total Cer- tified/TL seeds dis- tributed.
1.	Cereals	2,07,075	2,41,460
2.	Pulses	60,194	48,196
3.	Oilseeds	1,69,382	1,60,733
4.	Cotton	12,340	11,360
	Total	4,48,991	4,61,749

During 1995-96, it is programmed to distribute 4,98,990 quintals of certified seeds.

Seed Testing Laboratories:-

There are two Seed Testing Laboratories under the Department's control
i.e., at Hebbal and Dharwad. As
against the target of 32,500 seed
samples, 32,536 samples have been
analysed. The details are as follows:

Target: Achievement

Seed Testing Laboratory, Hebbal .. 16,500 23,205 -do- Dharwad .. 16,000 9,331 Total .. 32,500 32,536 During 1995-96, it has been programmed to analyse tentatively, 32500 seed samples at the two Seed Testing Laboratories.

Seed Law Enforcement: -

There are 680 designated Seed Inspectors in the Department, implementing the provision of Seed Act 1966, and Rules 1968 and Seed Control Order, 1968 and monitor the supply of quality seeds to the farming community. During the year 1994-95, as against the target of 33,000 samples, 22,356 samples were drawn comprising of 16,503 service samples and 5,853 seed act samples and sent for analysis. Out of this, a total of 3361 seed samples comprising of 2977 service and 384 seed act samples have been found to be sub-standard.

In case of samples found substandard under service category, the farmers have been advised not to use such seeds for sowing purpose. In case of Seed Act category, actions are being taken as per the provision of the Seed Act and Rules, besides issuing warning and stop sale notices to the seed distributing agencies.

During the year 1995-96, it is tentatively programmed to draw 33,000 seed samples for quality test.

"Seed Revolving Fund" Scheme for purchase and distribution of seeds:-

The Government under its G.O.No.
Kru.Too.E: 185:Kru.V.E.Bangalore dated
3-3-1994, has sanctioned this scheme.
Totally R.22.00 lakh grant has been
adjusted to the Zilla Panchayath
accounts of the districts viz., Tumkur,
Bijapur, Bellary, Dharwad, Mysore,
Mandya, Kodagu, Gulbarga, Bidar,
Dakshina Kannada and Hassan. This fund
is to be used for purchase and distribution of the seeds required at an
exigency, on no profit and no loss
basis. It is one time grant and can
be used as revolving fund. Hence, the
scheme continues for ensuing year also.

For the rest of the 8 districts in the State, the seed revolving fund is yet to be provided by Government of Karnataka.

Besides this, the Government has sanctioned R.2.00 lakh "Seeds Revolving Fund" for Bangalore (Urban) district for the year 1994-95 under G.O.No.Kru. Too.E:488:Kru.U.E.94 Bangalore dated 20-1-1995.

Registered Seed Growers' Scheme: -

supply registered seeds from farmer to farmer exchange basis. Experimentally, this scheme is being implemented in Mysore and Mandya districts for Ragi Seed and in Bellary and Raichur districts for Paddy seed production during 1994-95 summer season. This covers training component to the extension functionaries and to the registered seed grower and also supply of foundation/stage-I seed to the registered see grower at 50% subsidy. The Government has sanctioned this scheme under G.O.

No.AHD 184 AMS 93 Bangalore dated 29-10-1994 for which N.62,627.00 has been released for an implementation.

Seed Risk Fund (for Karnataka State Seeds Corporation Ltd.):-

The cost difference between the Certified seed and grain for the unsold certified seed is provisioned as risk fund to the Karnataka State Seeds Corporation Ltd.

This schere is continued for the ensuing years also.

Establishment of new Seed Testing

Laboratories at Gangavathi and Davanagere:-

The Government under its G.O.No.

AHD 74 AFT 92 Bangalore dated 19th

March, 1994, has sanctioned and released an amount of P.50.00 laths (Rs.

Fifty lakh only) for establishment of two new Seed Testing Laboratories at Gangavathi and Davanagere.

Fertilisers: -

Fertiliser is the most vital and

Agricultural Production largely depends upon its consumption. The major task of the department is to arrange the supply and distribution of fertilisers in the State. The use of fertilisers has enormously increased in the State due to effective extension efforts and increased irrigation facilities. At present, consumption of fertilisers in dry areas is very much limited and underly land development, department has initiated several steps to have higher off-take of fertilisers through its extension functionaries.

As against the target of 8.40 lakh tonnes for 1994-95, 8.16 lakh tonnes of fertilisers have been consumed.

During 1993-94, a consumption of 8.15 lakh tonnes has been achieved. There are 11,575 fertiliser sale points in different parts of the State. It is programmed to achieve a consumption of 8.80 lakh tonnes during 1995-96.

The new price policy of Governmen

of India on 25-8-92 has resulted in steep hike in the prices of P & K fertilisers which affected the fertiliser consumption in the State. Further it is expected that overall consumption of fertilisers may come down by 5 - 10%, particularly the consumption of phosphorus and potash fertilisers is likely to come down by over 15 - 20% resulting in imbalanced application of N P K fertilisers.

The consumption of phosphorus and otash was reduced by 26 and 30 per ent respectively, while the consumpton of Nitrogen has increased by about percent. This has resulted in the mbalanced application of NPK fertisers.

The fertiliser concessional price cheme of Government of India implemented during Rabi 1992-93 and 1993-94 cushion the impact of steep hike in ortiliser prices after their decontrol been continued during 1994-95 also.

The fertiliser concessional price impact of India implemented during 1993-94 and 1993-95 also.

fertilisers were distributed under this scheme utilising R.49.92 crores of concessional amount during 1994-95

The comparative fertiliser consumption in 1956-57 and during the last four years in the State is as follows:-

Consumption of fertiliser (lakh tonnes)

S1. No.	Year	Nitro- gen	Phos- phorus	Potash	To- tal
1.	1956-57	0.04	-	_	0.04
2.	1991-92	4.47	2.92	1.66	9.05
3.	1992-93	4.33	2.55	1.23	8.11
4.	1993-94	4.73	2.16	1.16	8.05

Fertiliser Quality Control:-

Strict monitoring of quality of fertilisers is done under the provision of Fertiliser Control Order. To ensure the quality of fertilisers, 4835 samples have been analysed against the target of 4800. Action has been taken in case of 424 substandard samples by the Fertiliser

Inspectors as per Fertiliser Control
Order, 1985. There are 938 Fertiliser
Inspectors including 472 from Revenue
and Zilla Parishads. For the year
1995-96, it is programmed to analyse
4800 samples at Fertiliær Control
Laboratories of Dharwad and Bangalore.
One more Fertiliser Control Laboratory
at Gangavathi has been established and
will have the capacity of analysing
2500 samples per year.

PLANT PROTECTION:

Nearly 50 lakh hectares in the State comes under Intensive Plant Protection measures under various programmes of the Department and chemicals required are supplied through Karnataka State Co-operative Marketing Federation Karnataka Agro-Industries Corporation am other private agencies.

During the year 1994-95 (under Comprehensive Plant Protection Scheme), as against the target of 64.0 lakh hectares, an area of 58.20/hectares has been treated, by utilising 3705 M.Ts.

of technical grade material.

Monitoring of supply position of pesticides:-

The requirement of pesticides is being met through the net work of sale points of M/s Karnataka Agro-Industrie Corporation, M/s Karnataka State Co-operative Marketing Federation and Private dealers. There are 62'/7 sale points spread all over the State. The supply position of pesticides was satifactory.

All the programmes planned for 1994-95 will be continued during 1995-also.

Issue of Phytosanitary Certificate:-

The samples of Coffee, Vegetables, Ornamental and Fruit plants for export purpose were screened and phytosanitar certificates have been issued in 891 cases and Rs. 3, 29, 409/- has been remit to Government.

Quality Control of Insecticides:The Insecticides Laboratories at

Bellary and Bangalore presently analyse the insecticide samples for ensuring their qualities.

During 1994-95, 2284 samples have been received at both the laboratories as against 2400 samples. 2146 samples have been analysed out of which 120 samples were identified as "Misbranded" for which action is being taken as per provision of Insecticides Act, 1968, like prosecutions, warning and stop sale notices. It is programmed to analyse 2400 samples during 1995-96. Each laboratory would have an annual target of analysing 1200 samples at the rate of 100 samples every month besides Government has sanctioned to establish three more laboratories at Gulbarga, Dharwad and Shimoga at a total cost of R. 135.328 lakh.

ARASITE LABORATORIES:

For Biological control of early

hoot borer of Sugarcane, it was pro
rammed to produce and release Tricho
ramma Parasite in an area of 5500 hects.

through three Parasite Laboratories
located at Mandya, Bailhongal and
Gangavathi. This parasite has been
released to 3972 hectares. The production in the existing laboratories
is not meeting the farmers' requirement. Therefore, these laboratories
are strengthened at a cost of R.50 lakh
for more production of parasites. It
is also proposed to establish a biocontrol laboratory at Gulbarga with
Government of India assistance for
large scale production of Bio-control
agents.

I.P.M. Demonstration-cum-Training: -

The new pattern of I.P.M. Demonstration-cum-training programme was launched in the State during 1994-95. Training: (10 consecutive weeks):

Intensive field training has been imparted to the farmers and extension staff. Farmers have evinced keen interest on this integrated approach.

By adopting the above concept during the year 1994-95, 72 I.P.M.

demonstration-cum-training programmes were organised i.e., 44 on Rice (40 Hectares each) in 11 districts (clusters), 20 on Cotton (20 Hectares each) in 5 districts and 8 on Pulses (10 hectares each) in 2 districts, wherein 2160 farmers and 360 extension staff have been trained by the staff of CIPMC and Scientists of University of Agricultural Sciences and Master trainers of the State Department of Agriculture. For conducting these demonstrations, the financial assistance of 8.6,49,800/- provided by Government of India was fully utilized.

In addition, similar demonstrationcum-training programmes were organised
under Centrally Sponsored thrust programmes like Intensive Cotton Development Programme, Integrated Charse
Cereals Development Programme, National
Pulse Development Programme and Oil seed
Production Programme as follows:-

Under Intensive Cotton Development

Programme, 8 demonstrations on Cotton (10 Hectares) were conducted in 8 districts involving 240 farmers and 40 extension staff, whereas under Intergrated Coarse Cereals Development Programme, 20 demonstrations on Rice (40 hectares each) were conducted in 5 districts. 150 farmers and 20 extension staff were trained.

Under National Pulse Development Programme, 20 demonstrations on Tur (10 Hectares each) were conducted in 13 districts, wherein 600 farmers and 20 extension staff were trained.

Under Oilseed Production Programme, 271 demonstrations on different Oilseed crops (10 Hectares each) were conducted in 9 districts, wherein 8130 farmers were trained by the Master Trainers of the Department of Agriculture and the Scientists of University of Agricultural Sciences.

IPM DEMONSTRATION-CUM-TRAINING PROGRA-MME FOR 1995-96:-

Encouraged by the results of 94-95

during 1995-96, it is proposed to organise I.P.N. demonstration-cum-training programme on the concept of Farmers' Field School in 20 clusters on Rice crop (40 hectares each) in 8 Clusters, and on Cotton (10 hectares each) in 5 clusters and on Pulse crops (10 hects. each) to impart training to 120 farmers and 20 extension staff in each demonstration. 33 cluster demonstrations in total, will be organised on Rice, Cotton and Pulse crops during 1995-96. Government of India will provide a financial assistance at R.36,100/- per cluster demonstration.

CROP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES:

High Yielding Varieties Programme:-

The area covered was only 50,000 hectares during 1966-67 when High Yielding/Hybrid varieties were introduced. The years following saw consistent increase in coverage from year to year. This programme has been instrumental after its advent in mid

sixties for enhancing the food production from around 45 lakhs to 85 lakhs tonnes as at present. Of the nearly 60 lakh hectares, under Cereals, 50% of the area (Dry and Irrigated), come under the high yielding varieties/ Hybrids. The major crops which have shown striking results are Rice, Ragi, Jowar. Maize and Wheat and substantial quantities of inputs utilised in the State can be attributed to the programme. Some of the short duration crop varieties introduced have helped department in greater measure to prepare contingent plans in the event of failure of timely rains.

During the year 1994-95, an area of 30.72 lakh hectares has been covered as against 36.48 lakh hectares targetted. The progress during preceeding years is as under:-

1993-94 .. 31.66 lakh tonnes

1992-93 .. 31.63 lakh hects.

1991-92 .. 33.64 -"-

1990-91 .. 31.56 lakh hects. 1989-90 .. 31.84 _"_ 1988-89 .. 31.66 _"_ 1987-88 .. 29.32 _"_ 1986-87 .. 32.02 _"_

Due to the delayed onset of southeast monsoon in some areas of the State and also delayed release of water from reservoirs, the coverage of High Yielding Varieties could not be achieved.

MINIKITS:

In order to popularise pre-released and recently released varieties amongst farmers, minikit trials are organised on Paddy, Ragi, Wheat and Maize and millets with cent percent assistance by Government of India. Following is the progress during 1994-95.

Target Achievement Programme for 95-96
Phy. Fin. Phy. Fin. Phy. Fin. (Nos)(R.in lakhs)

y. 20160, 4.032 18875 2.671 24000 6.00
e & ets.49437 7.117 35038 2.771 56375 10.89

INTEGRATED CEREALS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR COARSE CEREALS 1994-95.

The Government of India in their letter No.CPS 6 (26) 92-CU-IV dated 28-1-1994 have merged the erstwhile schemes, Integrated Programme for Rice Development (IPRD) and the Special Food Grains Production Programme (Maize & Millets) (SFPP) into Integrated Cereals Development Programme for Coarse Cereals. The scheme is being implemented in the State since 1-4-1994. Under this scheme, the components are distribution of certified seeds of Rice/Wheat and other coarse cereals viz., Maize, Jowar, Bajra, Ragi and minor millets, agricultural implements both bullock drawn/ mannually operated and power operated, productivity awards to Grama Panchayats in all the 175 Blocks of the State and whereas the components like large scale demonstrations, I.P.M. demonstrations, training to farmers and farm labourers are implemented in the selected 111 Blocks of the State.

After passing through a phase of stagnation during 1980s, introduction of Integrated Programme for Rice Development has been the main cause in increasing the rice productivity to a maximum of 2377 Kgs. per hectare. The farmers of Karnataka are benefitted by the assistance extended in the form of subsidised supply of certified seeds, improved agricultural implements, inputs for large scale demonstrations and IPM demonstrations.

Originally, the Administrative sanction by Government of India was given
for R.389.89 lakh, but subsequently,
the productivity awards for grama
panchayats has been reduced from
K.55,000/- to R.30,000/- and extended
to all the blocks instead of 111 blocks
as programmed earlier, resulting in the
reduction of allocation to Rs.380.34 lakh.

As against R.380.34 lakh, an amount of R.298.03 lakh has been spent during 1994-95 and an amount of R.489.76 lakh has been earmarked for 1995-96.

Progress Report under Integrated Cereals Development Programme (Coarse Cereals) during 1994-95

	in 1994-95	Financial (E.in lakhs)	53.231	71.911	125.142
	Achievement in 1994-95	Physical	26532	18244	44776
1	arget 94-95	Financial (R.in 1 & hs)	61.140	82,600	143.740
	Tare	Physi- cal	305	2.0650	51220
		No. components	I. Seeds Subsid (Nos) a) Wheat b) Rice		Total

		137.162	137.162	ا الله	6.848	7.222	4.971	7.399	3.874	298.03	
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		51414	51414	119	438	150	98	27	8		
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		120.00	120.00	27.5	11.100	9.000	11.100	52.500	5.400	380.340	11 11 11
1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	II. Farm Implements (Nos):	1. Paddy Planter 8000 5. Maize Sheller	Total 8000	III. Power operated Implements (Nos.) 550	IV. Field Demonstrations (Nos).	V. IPW Demonstrations (nos) 150	VI. Farmers' Training (Nos) 222	VII. Productivity Awards. 175	VIII. POL & Contingency.	Total	15

ANNEXORE-I

PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL ACHIE VEMENT UNDER NATIONAL PUISES DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

•	ial	Ach ie-		7	1 1 1	28.805			13.024
(in lakhs)	Financial	Tar		٥	1 1	32.00			10.00
	·H !	Achie-		2	1 1	1	37.391		6814
Finarcial	Phys	Tar-	1 -	4	1	40205	41909	165	2000
-0-		SATUO	1	^	1	Nos.		N N	0 to
Nos).	and the contraction of the contr	No.		1	1. Winikits (0.20 He	(2) Rabi/Summer		2. Block Demonstration (10 Hects	3. Seed Village (R.200/Qntl.)

	30.00 17.287
1 1 50 -	188
	20
Nos.	
4. Foundation Seed Production (R.400/Qntl.) Purchase of Breeder Seeds. 5. Distribution of Certified seeds (R.300/Qntl.) 7. Agril.Implements (R.1500/each) 8. Dal Processors (R.4000/each) 9. Sprinkler sets (R.10,000/each)	10. IPM Demonstration (R. 15000/-per 10 Hects.)

1		2.00 1.543	1.00 0.582	3.00 2.526	8.00 3.203	204.00 166.902
1	1 1	461	601	14821		1 1
1 1	1 1	400	1000	12000		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
T. W.	1	Nos.	2	Hect.		1
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		11. Pheramone Traps (R.500/2 Hects.)	12. Micro Nutrients (R. 100/ Hect: .)	13. Rhizobium culture/PSB (R.25/Hect.)	14. Staff salary and contin- gencies.	Total

scheme will be implemented in all the districts except during 1995-96 with a financial outlay of R. 229.169 lakhs. The Kodagu

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DEVELOPMENT OF PULSES

NATIONAL PULSE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (NPDP):-

In Karnataka, Pulses have been grown extensively in 16 Districts. 2.0 lakh tonnes is the shortage under Pulses in the State against the requirement of 10 lakh tonnes. During 1991-92, an outstanding achievement of 8.10 lakh tons has been made. Yields were low in earlier years as Pulses were generally grown in the marginal lands mostly as rainfed crops. For Tur, Cowpea, Bengalgram, Greengram, better package strategy has been worked out with the assistance of Government of India to increase the production of Pulses by providing special incentives like Seed, Rhizobium, equipments, sprinklers subsidy etc., to farmers.

Strategies followed for stepping up Pulses production are:-

(1) Introduction of short duration varieties.

- (2) Increasing the area under pure crop.
- (3) Multiple Cropping Second crop after Paddy.
- (4) Better package approach.
- (5) Integrated pest management.

There has been significant increas in the production of Pules from a level of 5.46 lakh ton es 1989-90) to 5.72 lak tonnes during 1992-93. The coverage of Pulses is 15.72 lach hectares against 15.0 lakh hectares targetted during 1994-95. Centrally Sponsored National Pulses Development Programme is in operation in all the districts except Kodagu from 1986-87 (funding ratio of 25:75 State and Central). During 94-95 the expenditure was R. 166.902 lakhs, as against the target of R. 204.0 lakhs (Vide Statement for details). An amount of R. 231.35 lakh is tentatively earmarked for the year 1995-96.

Oliseed Develorment PROGRAMME

Karnataka is one of the major

Oilseed producing State in India and is

being placed 4th in production of total Oilseeds in the country. The Cilseed production has gone up in recent years.

In view of recurring edible oil shortage in the country, Government of India established technology mission on Oilseeds in May, 1986. The coverage during 1994-95 was 25.36 lakh hectares as against 29.00 lakh hectares.

Ollseed Production Programme

During the current year 1994-95, Oilseed Production Programme was implemented with central and state share on 75:25 basis (except for the production of foundation seeds which is 100% from Government of India). As against the total financial allocation of R.901.80 lakh, an amount of R.740.214 lakh has been spent vide Annexure-II.

COMPONENT WISE PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL THE END OF MARCH, 1995 UNDER OILSEEDS I (FIRANCE - ANDUNT IN LAKH RUPEES	FINANCIAL PROGRAMME AND PROGRESS OILSEEDS PRODUCTION PROGRAMME LEH RUPEES) (PROVISIONAL)	D PROGRES OGRAMME I)	SS UPTO
	PHYSICAL	1 1	FINANCIAL
	PROGRA- PROGRESS	1 2 1	EXPENDI-
1 2 3 3	4 +	1	9
eds(Qt1) 550	575-4	20.56	20.812
2. Production of foundation 5000 seeds (Qt1)	0 1015.6	10.00	2.041
3. Distribution of certified seeds at R.500/-per Qut1. 38000	0 12778.78	114.00	36.543
4. Organising seed village scheme 22500		45.00	19.854
5. Distribution of seed minikits. 37500	51305	55.45	45.842
6. Opening of new retail outlets			

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	70.00 66.885	10.00 8.375	40.65 35.166	25.25 35.171	13.65 16.384	173.35 135.422	65.935 118 368
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	å	1	2710	8648	5624	9985	4395 11116
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1		2710	5050	5460	12470	4395
	6. Supply of seed treatment	als. tration o	10. Centrol of rooterub through seed treatment at R.500/-		at k.250/- per hectare.	strations (ha) 15. Distribution of improved farm implements at 50% reduced	Rates at RS 1500/ Der gemplement

09-4

1 9 1	1	85.217	70.559	5.541	5.639	6.133	26.04	740.214
1 2	1 1 1 1	82.59	113.00	173	6.30	7.6	38.00	901.80
4	1	45185	712	35791	5374	69	1	11 11
1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1	41295	1130	32700	0029	16	1	
1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		14. Supply of Gypsum at R. 200/- per Hectare.	15. Distribution of sprinkler sets at R. 10,000/-per set.	16. Distribution of Rhysobium culture and P.S.B.	17. Distribution of Micronutrients at R. 100/- per ha.	18. Arranging Farmers' Training at R. 10,000/- per training.	19. Staff and contingencies.	Total
1	1	4	15	16	17	100	19	

n amount of R. 919.06 lakh has beenearmarked for the year

COTTON DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Karnataka is one of the important tton producing States in India with an nual production of 9 lakh bales over lakh hectares and productivity flucating around 131 Kgs. lint per hectare. t of total cotton area in the State, % is under rainfed, eastern tracts owing mainly rainfed varieties like xmi, Jayadhar etc., whose productivity nges from 52 - 75 Kgs. per hectare. e balance of 35% is under assured raind transitional zone and irrigated contions. During recent years, in view the other competiting crops like nflower, Safflower cotton area has duced considerably to 5 to 6 lakh ctares. During 1994-95. 5.96 lakh ctares has been covered under cotton against 6.00 lakh hectares programmed

NTENSIVE COTTON DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Intensive Cotton Development Promme aims at increased production of g staple and as well as medium pled cotton. Farmers are assisted by

way of certified seeds, subsidised chemicals, plant protection equipments, sprinkler sets etc. The scheme is operated in Dharwad, Belgaum, Bellary Raichur and Bijapur districts, where the crop is extensively grown. Farmers' training in integrated pest management practices, bettercrop husbandry practices was also contemplated. Much stress was laid for growing cotton under irrigated and assured rainfall conditions for increased production and productivity. As against Rs.109.00 lakh provided under Centrally Sponsored I.C.D.P. Scheme. Rs.85.475 lakh has been spent during the year.

For 1995-96, it is programmed to cover 6.0 lakh hectares under Cotton with a production level of 9.0 lakh bales. An outlay of Rs.61.86 lakhs has been provided for 19 95-96 for implementati on of I.C.D.P.

Tobacco an economically important crop in the State, is grown nearly in an area of 50,000 hectares with a total production of about 50 million Kgs., out of which V.F.C. Tobacco accounts for about 30 million Kgs. The districts like Mysore, Kodagu, Hassan, Shimoga, Chickamagalur are areas for V.F.C. Tobacco Chitradurga, Tumkur, Belgaum, Dharwad, Bellary and Maichur for Bidi area.

The coverage during 1994-95 under Bidi tobacco was 22,820 he ctares and 32,528 he ctares under Virginia Flue Cured Tobacco as against the target of 28,000 and 30,000 heactares respectively.

In order to educate farmers to adopt improved methods of cultivation for higher productivity and quality, an amount of & 1.00 lakh was provided for 1994-95. The training programmes at Mysore and Shimota for flue cured and at Nippani for Bidi tobacco was conducted during 1994-95.

During 1995-96, it is programmed to cover 55,000 hects. under tobacco with a production target of 52.72 million Kgs. Out of which 30,000 hectares with 30 million Kgs. under V.F.C. and 25,000 hectares and 22.72 million Kgs. under Bidi tobacco and targetted productivity of 1000 Kgs. and 875 Kgs. per hectare for V.F.C. and Bidi tobacco respectively. During 1995-96, it is programmed to have different programmes to stabilise the productivity, and a sum of Rs. 3 lakh is provisionally fixed.

SUGARCANE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Sugarcane, a remunerative crop to farmers, has shown considerable coverage in the last decades. The area which was around one lakh hectares, during mid sixtees has increased beyond 2.0 lakh hectares.

Duri ng 1994-95, an area of 2.30 lakh hectares was covered as against the target of 2.15 lakh hectares. Seed sets subsidy of Rs.2,200 per hectare and transportation subsidy Rs.500 per hectare were

given to Sugarcane growers for seed multiplication.

It is significant to note that the production has stepped up from 82 tons per hectare to cover 92 tons per hectare during a period of 4 years and is aimed to achieve 119 tons per hectare. During 1995-96, it is programmed to cover an area of 2.15 lakh hectares with a production target of 225.00 lakh tons. A provision of 70.00 lakhs has been made to distribute drip irrigation system for sugarcane and cotton crops and under district sector 12.59 lakh was provided for certified Nursery area. In addition to this \$ 25 lakh as State share is earmarked for Sugarcane based cropping systems under Sugarcane development scheme.

HANI - THENE

DRIP IRRIGATION TO SUGARCANE AND COTTON CROPS

There is enormous scope for economising the water use efficiency under lift irrigation through drip irriga-

tion system than conventional method of flooding. In the water scarcity areas, the drip irrigation system is becoming very popular amongst the farmers due to the saving of water to the extent of 40 - 60% in bi-seasonal crops like Sugarcane, Cotton which re spond well to drip irrigation system. Subsidy ranges from Rs.14,000 to Rs.48,000 for an area of 0.4 to 2 hectares. During the year 1994-95 Rs.116.50 lakhs has been utilised to provide 375 drip equipments for agricultural crops, covering an area of 478.81 hectare which includes the balance P.D. account of 1993-94 also.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

These are location and crop specific. Considerable efforts have been made in identifying suitable implements for different agro-climatic situations. To popularise such implements amongst farmers, there was an element of subsidy at 50% limited to Rs.500/- per farmers. A sum of Rs.15.81 lakh was earmarked during 1994-95 for distributing 7500

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implements.

During 1995-96, Rs.8.47 lakhs has been programmed to distribute 2450 different improved implements.

In 1994-95, Government of India allocated subsidy amount of Rs.60 lakks for distributing 200 small tractors on subsidy basis. Farmers owing 6 - 8 acres of perennial source of irrigation will be eligible to avail 30% subsidy on small tractors to the maximum limit of s.30,000/- programme could not be implemented due to non receipt of Government of India scheme administrative approval.

It is programmed to distribute 200 imall tractors at subsidy allocation of Rs.6C lakh during 1995-96.

AGRICULT URAL EXTENSION PROJECT

The World Bank Aided "National Agricultural Extenion Project-II" which came to an end during 19 92-93 continued further together with all its components luring 1994-95 also as State Plan Scheme with a view to build forward

looking and dynamic agricultural extension se rvice capable of creating conditions through a strong Extension and Research support, so that the resources of land and water are utilised to ine crease Agricultural Production in the State. The T & V system has brought a major change in the agriculture secnario with large scale adoption of Modern Technologies under different agro-climatic conditions.

More emphasis has been given to the major mechanisms under this system like the district Level Workshops, the taluka level fortnightly training programmes, the fixed day schedule of visits by the Grass-root level func tionaries, the district level diagnostic teams formed to prepare status reports, the NARP worksh op etc., since these are considered as important tools in technology trans fer process to help farmers to understand and adopt latest farming tech nologies much more efficiently than was the case before.

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During 1994-95 an amount of &.380.00 lakhawas proposed against which &.360 lakha has been spent. The outlay proposed for 1995-96 is of the order of &.400 lakha.

TRAINING, VISIT & DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMME

Based on the operational recommondations of the State Level Monitoring and Evaluation Unit and also the experience gained in the implementation of the T & V system of Agriculture Extension. Karnataka, has developed a new extension approach called Training, visit and Demonstration programme and this is being implemented in the selected 40 low productivity Taluks covering two taluks in each of the 20 districts in the State. This approach essentially is diagnostic in nature, identifying the constrain ts limiting the productivity by the effective farmers participation and within their resources means.

Statement anomine budget allo	allocation for	for NAEP-II during 1994-95 (B. in lakhs	ring 1994-95 (E. in lakhs)
Items	Actuals	Actuals 94-95 (Plan)	Budget Esti-
	Amount Released	Expenditure	Programme for 95-96
Incremental coloxy			
inger parang	140.00	145.00	165.00
Other expenditure (FT+ Pub. Propaganda) Furniture and Equipment (with Diaries)			
and Training.	00.09	00.09	65.00
Veh. Optn. cost	80.00	60.00	70.00
	20.00	15.00	20.00
Civil works	80.00	80.00	80.00
Total	380,00	360.00	400.00

COMPREHENSIVE AGRICULT UNAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Based on the experiences gained due to execution of AEP and NAEP for the past 15 years, it is found necessary to improve the mobility facilities to extension workers, make the middle and gross root level workers technically expertise by deputing to higher studies and depute them to under go special train ings within and outside the state. Besides, supply of good quality inputs like certified se eds, plant protection chemicals, e ssential facilities like seed testing, improving the conditions for analysis of soil samples for micronutrients, production of Rhizoblum and their populatisation is found necessary Morever to increase the productivity and production of foodgrains the reclamation of problematic soils is found necessary.

It is, therefore, proposed to implement the above programme under co prehensive agricultural Development programme through Agricultuml Department wit h a financial allocation of Bs.52.89 crores. With limited financia: r eso urces of the State, it will not be sufficient to implement the above improved prog rammes. Hence the propo has been submitted to the World Bank through Government of India for financial assistance. After the appr val from the World Bank, the comprehen sive agricultural development pr ogram will be implemented for a period of five years.

PROMOTATION OF NEW TECHNOLOGY (NEW SCHEME OUTLAY 75.00 LAKHS):

In order to promote New Technologic merated in various Research Stations in the State/Country, the Government of Karnataka launched a New programme called "Promotion of New Technology" during 1994-95 under which Demonstrat on New Technologies generated in the

re cent years on major crops likely paddy, Ragi, Hy. Jowar, Hy. Maize, Groundnut, Sunflower and Soyabean were planned in the selected farmers fields. Initially this programme was under implementation in all the Gram Panchayats of the selected 19 low productivity taluks in the state.

A total number of 3000 demonstrations have been laid out against the target of 3672 and cost of inputs has been met by the government.

New Technology	in Rupees)
allocation for	(Fig.
et	expenditure during 1994-95.

nnology es)	94-95	Expendi-		3731032-54	, Not	1254624-00
(Fig. in Rupees)	Actuals 1994-95	Amount Released		4218000	1563000	1377000
)	Phy.		11	2109	1563	1
expenditure during 1994-95. (Fig. in Rupees)	Sl. Programme		72	a) Paddy, Groundnut, Sunflower, Tur, Bengalgram, Soyabean, Hy.Jowar, Hy. Maize per demon- stration Rs. 2000/-	b) Ragi, Rabi, Jowar, Bajra per Demonstration Rs.1000/-	II. Publicity and Field days
						H

...contd.

CIVIL WORKS UNDER NAEP -II:

This project has been implemented in Karnataka with the financial assistance of the World Bank from October 1985. Execution of civil works forms a main component of this project. Under this project, administrative approvals have been issued for construction of 284 Agricul tural Assistan ts; 102 Asst. Agricultural Officers' quarters and office building for 57 Asst.Directors of Agriculture, 4 Principal Agricultural Officers and 3 Joint Directors of Agriculture. Generally all thes e buildings are completed.

Other Civil Works:-

During 1994-95, an amount of Rs.80 lakhs was earmarked for civil works. This amount was released for the following works:-

1)	Construction of 5 Asst. Directors of Agril.	Rs. (in lakhs)
	office buildings through Karnataka Land Army Corporation(Ong cing)	20:00
2)	For completion of in- complete works under NAEP-II	23.15
3)	Construction of link bridge in the Dire- ctorate of Agril. (Plant Protection) building and State Soil Survey bldg.)	1.75
4)	Construction of new 8 ADA's office buil- ding through the Karnataka Lami Army Corporation(Fresh works)	26.545
5)_	Other works:-	
Ę	a) Construction of Com- cound wall and approach road to the ADA's office building at Magadi	2.95
B	b) Providing water supply arrang ement to the JDA's office complex at B'lore	2.44690
	c) Improvements and modi- fications to the existing IJAETC buildings at Mandya	1.09

d) Improvements to the chambers of the Director of Agril.B'lore

1.21603

c) Providing Air-conditioning to the Color Laboratory in the Directorate of Agril.

0.85

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT CENTRE

Study of location specific cropping pattern, laying out of farm trials training and advise to fermers and seed multiplication are some of the major achievements of 4 Agricultural Development Centres in the state i.e. at Thyavanagi, Kotnur, Dharwad and Dhades ugur. During 1994-95, Kharif and Rabi/Summer, Seed Production programme was organised in an area of 75 and 95 hectares respectively. The expenditure including establishment was Rs.21.77 lakh as against Rs.21.96 lakhs during 1994-95. During 1995-96 236 hectares will be brought under seed multiplication of improved varieties and hybrids.

Natural Farming:

This scheme was implemented in the state at a cost of 23.21 lakhs against the targeted amount of 30.00 lakhs. One hectare demonstrations are being organised in all the selected villages by adopting natural and Agricultural practices. Besides, the programmes like the popularisation of organic fertilisers use, control of insects by use of plant based insecticides, encouraging the use of green leaf manure, blue green algae, Rhizbium are programmed. In order to take up research on Natural farming methods a sum of Rs.2.50 lakh has been sanct; ioned as grant-in-aid, to two Agril. Universities.

The scheme will be implemented in all the districts of the State during 1995-96 at a cost of Rs.30.00 lakhs.

FARM TRIALS

During 1994-95, 1239 farm trials have been laid out as against the programme of 1985 Farm Trials with a financial allocation of Rs.61,950.00.

It is programmed to organise 1148 farm trials at a cost of Rs.57,400 during 1995-96.

Programme of Training to Farmers,
Farm Youth and Farm Women:-

Imparting practical training to farmers, farm youth and farm women is an important activity of the Department and for this purpose, Department maintains 5 Rural Development Training Centres, 3 Indo-Japanese Agril. Extension Training Centres, 21 Agricultural Schools and 13 Farmers Training and Extension Centres in different parts of the state.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING CENTRES

ral Development Training Centres, Gangavathi and Belthangady. Besfor Agril. Assistants, facilities e also ensured for providing short women, Anganawadi workers etc. Trees during current year 1994-95	501	1. T. O. S.	06-166-
	Details of	Training	
Mandya, These instructions achieved	51.	. O.M.	

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INDO-JAPANESE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION TRAINING CENTRE:

There are three IJAETCs functioning in the state and are located at Mandya and sub centres at Belthangady and Kumta. The progress achieved by these centres during the current year and progremme for 1995-96 qs follows:-

proposed for	1930-30	No. of No. to		ined		1	
	Achievement			- be tr-	ained		
1994-95	Target		No.of No.to	1r- be tr-	ses. ained.	1 1 1 1 1 1	
Details of trainings	1						damen Avers Avers Avers Avers
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1. MANDYA CENTRE

T. Physical

1. Long term training courses in advanced Rice cultivation techniques to AAOs for 2 months.

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	120	1	120	09	lakhs
7-1-	9	24	9	10	
1 9 1	22	365	52	29	lakhs
10	2		10	10	13.31. 1a

41	120	1	120	09	- -28 lækhs
1 1 1	9	24	. 9	2	30 13 13
	Power Tiller training to farmers for 15 days.	ning to trainees of Agril. Schools for 6 days.	tivation training to progressive.	Short course tra- inin g AAOs for 5 days.	Peripatatic tra- ining to progre- ssive farmers 30 FIMANCIAL(RS.in lakhs).
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C. KUMTA SUB CENTRE:

I. PHYSICAL

1. Training in advanced rice cultivation in progressive farmers for 6 days

260

264

260

80

2. Power Tiller training to farmers for 15 days.

80

- 3. Short course trainining in handling of Agril.machinaries & P.P.equipment for AAOS/AAS for 3 days.
- 350 for Training to Agril. School trainees 4 days.

350

201

80

61

80

10.00 lakhs 5.26 lakhs II. FINANCIAL (Re. in lakhs) 4.90 lakhs

-: 92:-

III. AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL(3 MON TH'S DURATION);

There are 21 Agricultural Schools functioning in the state for imparting training to the farmer's sons in advanced Agricultural methods and other allied subjects for a period of 3 months duration. The programme 10 1995-96 and progress upto end of January 1995 is as under:-

1 1 1 1	Progresse for			No.of No.to		ses. ained.	
1	Achievement Pro	190		be tr-	ained	000	1 1 1 1 1 1
-1	Target		No.of No.to N	u- be tr-	es ained		
	Dist-	\boldsymbol{c}		,			
1 1 1	SI. Name of	o. the Ag					1 1 1 1 1 1

1 1				
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01	2	8	2	
2	61	51	72	
191	2	W	2	
- 5	72	72	72	
14	m	10	M	
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Hassan	Bidar	Bijapur	
7 - 1 - 2	Arakalgud	Aurad	Almel	Bhuvana-
h-1	4	2	w.	4.

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Kolar

101		72	72	72	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
1 1	•						7	2	7	7	7
	10	1.0	M	7	, M	10	3	M	W	W	5
	18	53	72	72	62	52	17	58	57	68	46
29	-	3	8	37	M	W	2	3	2	3	8
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KT I	5	50	2	3	3	77	3	2	3	3	3
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I". WYTEP - Women and Youth Training Extension Project: (DANIDA ASSISTED)

The WYTEP DANIDA Assisted Project in Karnatara for training of Farm Women/Farm Youth is being in operation since 1982-83.

The DANIDA Mission on the review of the project were satisfied with the performance am approved for the extension of project in the State for another 6 years under WYTEP phase-II from 1-7-89. The area of operation of the Phase-II of the project is in the remaining 7 districts i.e., Mysore, Chickmagalur, Hassan, Dakshina Kannada, Bellary, Kolar, Gulbarga except Bidar district.

Under this project, trainings are eing conducted for Farm Women (10 days) and Farm Youth (14 days) in the latest echnology of Agriculture and allied ubjects like Animal Husbandry, Hortiulture, Sericulture etc. In addition the above, the imparting of the ollowing institutional training courses der Phase-II of the Project are also ceg-6

included.

- 1) Link workers' training programme for Farm Women.
- 2) Two days' village based training camps for Farm Women.
- 3) Specialised training courses for Farm Women under Sericulture and Animal Husbandry and Horticulture.
- 4) Trained Farm Women conference etc.

The progress achieved under WYTEP during current year upto end of March, 1995, are as follows:-

PROCRAVITE PAR 1995-96

PROCRESS

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WYTEP - Women and Youth Training Extension Proje (DANIDA ASSISTED):- (Contd...)

1994-95 1995-96
Allocation Expenditure

Financial llocation lakhs.

300.00

120.00

350.00 (Tentative)

A	8	1995-96	No.to	be trained.		1	1129	2400		805
Fraining & Education as follows:-	8	Programme for 1995-	No.of	cour-			37	136		16
Fraining & E as follows:	1		ement	No.to	train-		778	3539		709
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ther programmes conducte		l. Details of pro-				Five days' link workers training programme for		amps for farm women.	pecialised courses 1nimal Husbandry, Hor culture and Sericult	aspects for Farm Women
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FARM INFORMATION SERVICES

A net work of information services is available with the department to provide media support to the extension programmes and to farmers also.

Special publicity lite rature and other visual aids are brought out at Directorate and Divisional levels and at Training Centres to educate the farmers by adopting a multi-media approach.

Besides, daily tips to farmers are broadcasted thro ugh all India Radio in the morning and evening for the benefit of farmers.

The progress under various programmebis as under:-

S1. Nol	Particular	 's		Achie- vement	Prog- ramme for 95-96
1-			3	_4	
	Bi-monthly Bulletin	News	48	38	48

metanaian Tite-

1_	- 2	_3	_4	_5
3.	Press Release	288	224	212
4.	Feature articles and success sto-	36	26	24
5.	Tips to farmers	1825	1825	1825
6.	Filmshows and slide projection	720	676	720
7.	Participation in exhibit ion	120	124	120
8.	Coverage of Door- darshan	5	5	6
9.	Video Film Produ- ction	5	5	6
10.	Wall Newspaper	4	1	4
	Posters	3	6	20
			-	

has been spent, under Audio Visual Programme Rs.3.46 lakhs has been spent against an allotment of Rs.3.50 lakhs. Similarly under the state sector scheme of Agricultural Fairs and Exhibition an amount of Rs.30.52 lakhs has been spent spent including the farmers tours.

- 86 -

Prog ramme for 1995-96:-

Rs.40.00 lakhs has been earmarked to the Farm Information Unit and Rs.10.00 lakhs for Fairs and Exhibition.

A computer Centre has been established at the Directorate during November 1990, at a cost of Rs.12.64 lakhs with the objective of computerising various activities of the department. The Computer Centre has also established NETWORK with other District Computer Centre through NIC NET. Rs.10.00 lakhs was utilised to further equip the computer centre.

Krishi Prashasthi 94-95.

The phenomenal increase in the agricultural production in the state during the last 3 decades is due to the active participation and efforts of farmers. In order to recognise such farmers, who have do-ne an outstanding work in different aspects of agricultural production, it is

proposed to award Krishi Prashasthi at state, district and taluk levels for which an amount of Rs.100.00 lakhs has been earmarked. The programme envisages the award of three prizes at all the three levels for selected crops and the total prize amount for different levels is as follows:
(Amount in Rs.)

Prizes	State Level	District Level	Taluks Level
I	1,00,000	50,000	25,000
II	50,000	25,000	10,000
III	25,000	10,000	5,000

Taluk level: This programme was implemented in 126 taluks on one selected crop in each taluk, 3 prizes

an expenditure of 50.80 lakh Rs. were distrubuted to winning farmers. The crop s selected were Ragi, Paddy, Kharif Jowar, Rabi Jowar, Cotton, Redgram Groundnut and Sugarcane.

District Level: At district level 138 prizes amounting to 39.10 lakhs Rs. have to be distributed, in 17 districts. The district level competition were held ranging from one to 5 crops in each district.

State Level: At State Level the crop competition has conducted on Paddy, Groundnut, Sugarcane, Redgram Bengalgram, Sunflower and Rabi Jowar crops. An amount of 12.25 lakhs is required to award 21 prizes for the winners in this competition.

This programme will be implemented during 1995-96 with an allocation of 100.00 lakes.

SOIL HEALTH CENTRES:

The Department provides free soil testing services through 19 Soil Health Centres to farmers and each centre has a capacity to analyse around 50,000 samples each year. The soil test reports with recommendations like fertiliser

farmers and is followed up through
extension personnel. It enables the
farmers for economic and balanced use
of fertilisers. Besides water analyses
is also done in these
soil health centres.

During 1994-95 4,73,464 lakh soil samples have been tested and results communicated as against 6,08,000 lakh samples targetted for 1994-95 and 1461 water sample have been analysed.

During 1995-96, it is programmed to analyse 6,08,000 lakh soil samples.
MICRO NUTRIENT LABORATORY:

At both Bangalore and Bellary laboratories 7061 soil samples have be en analysed specially for their Micro-nutrient status, as against 15,000 targetted for 1994-95.

The above programmes have been to under Bhooguna Yojana. The

holding of farmer should be tested for fertility status of his land and results conveyed to farmers for adoption of recommendations. The existing soil health centres will be further strengthened with additional infrastructural facilities like equipments, alterations to buildings, electrification, water pumply and vehicles etc.

Results are communicated through "Fertility Status Card". 17,63,366 such cards have been distributed to farmers. An amount of 10.00 lakhs has been earmarked for Soil Health Centres during 1995-96.

BOP ULARISATION OF BIO-FERT ILISERS:-

Of late there is an increasing recognition of the role of Bio-fertilisers like Blue green Algae, Azola, Rhizobium, Azatobactor in crop production and the Department making efforts for the ir production and distribution to farmers in a limited

Production of Bio-fertilisers i.e. Rhizobium in particular is taken up in the University of Agricultural Sciences, Soil Health Centre, Gulbarga Seed Testing Laboratories of Hebbal and Dharwad. A sum of Rs. 12.85 lakhs has been provided for the production of 82 tons of Bio-Fertilisers.

PRODUCTION OF BLUE GREEN ALGAE:

Government of India has established three sub-centres located of Thyavanagi, Indo-Japanese Agricultural Extension Training Centre, Mandya and Nugu for production of Blue green lagae and supply to paddy growing farmers at the rate of Rs.1/- per kg. and each centre has programmed to roduce 25 tonnes of blue green algae.

NSTALLATION OF BIO GAS UNITS:

The Department coordinates with inancial institutions in sanctioning f loans for setting up of Bio-gas lants in rural areas, in view of nergy crisis in the country.

During 1994 -95 12,467 units have been completed and functioning as against 24,185 plants for 1994-95. The programme for 1995-96 will be fixed by the Zilla Panchayat etc.

STRENGTHENING THE LABORATORY AT DHARWAD:-

Bio-fertiliser laboratory at University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad during 1994-95 for production of cropand location specific strains and discovery of new strains. An amount of Rs.13.50 lakhs has been sanctioned and kept at the disposal of University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad.

SPECIAL PROGRAIMES

COMPREHENSIVE CROP INSURANCE SCHEME:

Crop lossess in Karnataka owing to vagaries of monscons, pest and diseases attacks etc.a frequent phenomenon. Hence crop insurance is being imple mented to provide financial security to farmers at the time

of crop lossess has been introduced under a comprehensive national policy in collaboration with Government of India and General Insurance Corporation of India, Bom bay since Kharif 1985.

The Crop insurance in Karnataka covers paddy, millets, oilseeds and pulses on credit linked i.e. farmers availing crop loans are only covered under insurance scheme.

The premium collected from farmers and claims to be paid are shared between Government of Karnataka and Government of India in the ration of 1:2. Small farmers/marginal farmers category are eligible for 50% subsidy on the premium paid which is shared equally by Government of India and Government of Karnataka.

Progress during 1994-95:-

The Scheme was in operation in all taluks and covered the following crops.

S1. Crop	No. of taluks				
	Kharif	Rabi	Summer		
1. Rice	100	3	32		
2. Ragi	77		13		
3. Rajra	35	_			
4 - Maize	22	20170			
5. Groundnut	90	-	42		
6. Sunflower	64	7 !	-		
7. Wheat	· •	46	-		
8. Jowar	82	57	_		
9. Bengalgram	-	33	_		
10. Safflower	-	3 5	-		

During 1994-95 a sum of Rs.123.42 lakhs Rs. as a premium has been collected for an area of 3.85 lakh hectares from 2,17,900 farmers for an insured sum of Rs.8425.21 lakhs.

A provision of 76.91 lakh Rs. has been made to continue the scheme during 1995-96.

MOTION OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP AMONG FESSIONAL GRADUATES OF STATE AGRIL. VERSITIES:

In the changed context of agrilture an account of advanced technogy, the needs of farmers are growing
nifold. Hence the Government felt
necessary to utilise the services
technical unemployed graduates to
ovide services to farmers.

Initially it is proposed to prere fifty graduates in the field of trepreneurship in agricultural and lied areas and provide them free treparation Development Training DT) (4½ months duration) d skill Development training (not ceeding 4½ months) to impart skills business identified by the graduas themselves. It is intended to ovide a stipend of Rs.1500/- p.m. to .ch trainee during training period and on successful completion of training e graduates will be paid capital bsidy of Rs.25,000/-. The trainee 6009-7

will also be paid sustenance allowance of Rs.2,000/- p.m. in Ist year and Rs.1500/- p.m. in II Year and Rs.500 p.m. during third year and also a rental subsidy of Rs.500/- p.m. for a period of 3 years.

During 1994-95 the "Modules" for EDT were got prepared from Science and Technology Entrepreneurs park, Mysore. The respective University's EDP Co-ordinators (15 Associate Professors) were trained in preparation of Entrepreneurs. The University colleges have prepared syllabus for skills Development Programmes.

During 1995-96, it is programmed to comduct "Entrepreneurship Awareness Camp" inviting new graduates to undertake Entrepreneurship. Soon after the Selection Committee is constituted by Govt. of Karnataka, it is programmed to select at least 50 graduates and put them into the field of agricultural business ventures during 1995-96.

Rs.20.00 lakks have b een provided towards training component and assistance component.

SUPPLY CROP EST IMATION SURVEY EQUIPMENTS:

During the year Rs.5.74 lakh has been provided for purchase of 600 crop estimation survey equipments to all the Zilla Panchayats and 0.26 lakhs were provided to Bangalore Urban district. An amount of 4.21 lakhs have been provided to 14 districts for the purchase of 750 sets of crop estimation survey equipments for the year 1995-96.

FARM MANAGEMENT SCHEME:

Under the scheme, cost of cultivation and cost benefit ratio of different crops are worked out and the same
are made used at Government level for
taking policy decissions. It will also
help farmers in selection of economic
crops to suit their socio-economic
conditions.

Progress during 1994-95:-

- 1) Collection of data in 68 centre and analysis and consolidation is in progress.
- 2) The data for the year 1993-94 is under process and will be submitted to concerned committees soon.

During 1995-96 also, Farm Management studies on selected crops in the 68 selected centres will be conducted during Kharif/Rabi/Summer seasons.

Agricultural Credit:- A short term co-operative credit of 334.31 crores as crop loan is distributed during 1994-95 based on scale of finance fixed for different crop requiremen ts and for the year 1995-96 an amount of 649.35 crores of shor t term credit has been targetted.

SPECIAL COMPONENT AND TRIBAL SUB PLAN

The Special Component Plan and Tribal sub.plan for the upliftment of the farmers belonging to Scheduled Caste/Schedule Tribe categories is being implemented in the Department

Agriculture.

Special Component Plan:-

During 1994-95, it has been implemented at a cost of Rs.175.40 lakhs throug hout the state for welfare of Scheduled Caste farmers. The progress achieved is as follows:-

S1. Programmes		Phys	eical		Financial (Rs.in lakhs)		
		Tar	Achi- eve ment		Achi- eve ment		
1.	Supply of Agricultural implements.		1791	24 91	25.22		
2.	Supply of spr- inkler sets.		70		6.24		
3.	Diesel/Elect- rica l pumpsets		1087	79.60	90.35		
4.	Surface water shortage tanks	158	147	7.43	7.28		
5.	Tube Wells	177	82	22.84	13.60		
6.	Submercible pumpsets	185	202	34.14	32.71		
	Total.	3071	3379	178.37	775.49		

TRIBAL SUB PLAN:

During 1994-95, an amount of Rs.25.80 lakhs has been spent against the target of Rs.29-00 lakhs to 1254 Scheduled Tribe farmers against the target of 705.

Following benefits are extended to selected beneficieries.

- 1) Free supply of Agricultural inputs maximum of Rs.800/- per beneficiery.
- 2) Free supply of plant protection equipments and Agricultural implements to the maximum of Rs.1000/- per beneficiery.
- 3) The diesel or electric pumpset will be supplied to farmers owning well irrigation facilities at 60% assistant The subsidy limitation for pumpsets is Rs.9000/-

4-95:-	Financial (Rs.in lakhs)	e- Target achieve- ments.		1.20 1.18	1.60 1.58	1.20 1.18	4.00 3.94	
Ing 199	cal)	Achiev ment		150	248	129	527	1
ss dur	Physical (Nos.)	Target Achieve- ment		150	160	120	430	1
Item-w ise programme and progress during 1994-95:-	S1. Components		Under State Assistance:-	-1. Supply of Agril. Inputs at Rs.800/-	2. Supply of Agril. Implements at Rs. 1000/-	3. Supply of P.P.Equipments at Rs.1000/-	Total	GION-12-0 MIS OHILLA LIBRARY AND DOCUMENTATION UNIT

SOIL CONSERVATION AND RELATED SCHEMES

_ : -

The problem of soil erosion is both severe and extensive in our State particularly in low rainfall areas. The cultivated lands in these low rainfall districts have been subjected to severe erosion and require immediate corrective measures in 84.78 lakh hectares. Soil Conservation activities are being taken up in accordance with the provision of Karnataka Land Improvement Act, 1961, in phased manner with the financial assistance from Government of Karnataka and Government of India.

The Agricultural Department is implementing soil conservation works on waterened basis with the assistance of Central and State Governments and the following various soil conservation schemes are being executed.

- 1. National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture.
- 2. Centrally Sponsored Scheme of River valley Projects.

- 3. Karnataka Watershed Development Programme (DANIDA)
- 4. Western Ghat Development Programme.
- 5. Drought Prone Area Programme.
- 6. Special Component Programme.
- 7. Tribal Sub-Plan.
- 8. Jawahar Rojgar Yojana and
- 9. Million Wells Scheme.

These programmes are implemented in selected districts and taluks. River Valley Project is being implemented in high and very high priority areas of the identified watersheds.

The physical and financial progress of soil conservation works i.e., contour bunding, vegetative barriers, construction of water havesting structures and establishment of vegetative checks carried out under various schemes since inception are as follows

				•
1	1 akhe)	Total since	ion	upto 31-3-95
1 1 1 1 1	ha) Financial (R.in	otal Since During	to upto 31-3	-3-95.31-3-94.
3 3 1	ysical (in	Since During To	31-3-95. up	.94.
		Nature of work.		
		SJ.		

35286. 1.71147 41.05147 28318.22 6967. 39.34 Deve-Works loped Area ing

discussed in the the by programme, implemented during 1994-95 are Department of Agriculture various The details of

foregoing paras: -

1. National Watershed Development

Programme for Rainfed Agriculture

(N.W.D.P.R.A.)

This is a Centrally Sponsored Schen which has been implemented since 1986by the Department of Agriculture on 50:50 sharing basis between the Central and State Governments during VII Plan period. But during the VIII Plan period the NWDPRA has been modified and restructured and scheme is transformed into a 100% Central assistance with 75% Grant-in-aid and 25% long term loan to the State. The per hectare cost (Upper limit) has been fixed at Rs.3500/- for watersheds, where 75% of the area has less than 8% slope and Rs. 5000/- for watersheds, where 75% of the area has more than 8% slope. In the State, 142 eligible taluks have been identified and the programme is implemented in 85 watersheds of 86 Blocks.

Physical and Financial programme drawn during 1994-95 and progress upto March, 1995, is as follows:-

Sl. Particulars		Financial (R.in lakhs) Target Achieve		
			ment	
A. Area in he	ects.	96111	97829	
B. Basic act	ivities:			
1. Sy. & Pro	jectisa-			
tion (Ha)		46.00	23.781	
2. Nursery ()	Ha)	86.99	74.030	
3. Training	(Nos).	76.77	50.930	
4. Salary for (No.)	staff	235.00	244.830	
5. Research	support	76.25	-	
6. Innovative	resear	ch .30.60	1.750	
Field art:	icles:			
1. Soil Conse				
measures ction sys		1448.48	1399.91	
To	tal		1795.231	

The programme has been implemented in 85 watersheds in the selected 86 taluks of the State.

During the year 1994-95, an area of 97,829 hectares have been treated as against targetted area of 96,111 hectares and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 1795.231 lakhs as against the target of Rs. 2000.00 lakhs.

Programme for 1995-96:

During 1995-96, it is tentatively proposed to implement scheme in all the districts except Mambya district covering 86 taluks with 85 watersheds (85 ongoing) to develop an area of 113000 hectares with a total financial outlay of Rs. 2000 lakhs.

2. Centrally Sponsored Scheme of River Valley Projects in Karnataka (RVPs

In Karnataka, River Valley Projectis in operation in the three catchmen namely (1) Tungabhadra (2) Nizamsagar (3) Nagarjunasagar since 1962-63, 1971-72 and 1972-73 respectively.

Main objectives:-

- to minimise the silt inflow rate into the reservoir and to increase the longivity of the reservoir.
- to reduce surface run-off and soil erosion in the catchment area through integrated watershed development programmes like Agriculture, Agro Forestry, Forestry and Horticulture and alliedactivities.
- to increase the productivity of soil through measures in-situ moisture conservation measures.
- to generate employment opportunities to the agricultural labourers in the catchment areas and to generate additional income.

This scheme is being implemented in high and very high priority areas identified by the All India Soil and Land Use Survey Organisation on watershed basis. The beneficiaries of identified watersheds are closely associated in the preparation of action plans. Further, trainings/workshops, Kisan Melas, Study tours are conducted periodically. The plan is prepared and works executed based

on the land capabilities in order to increase its production capacity. Thrust is also laid on taking up of forestry, growing pasture, fuel specie fodder and fruit trees so as to obtain higher yields which results in additional income to farmers besides restoing ecological balance. Continuous participation of the beneficiaries result in better watershed management/maintenance. Offlate, thrust is also given for the production of Aromatic Ayurvedic, Unani medicinal plants in addition to agro-forestry, afforestation and horticulture sowings.

Rainfall, run-off and sedimentation data is being collected scientifically during the entire rainy seaso. The data so generated helps in evaluating the effectiveness various waters development programmes annually. The project formulation, planning, period cal watershed project reports (WPRS) reporting monthly, half yearly and annual progress reports are being fe

to NIC as per schedule for speedy and effectiveness monitoring.

The progress achieved since inception upto March,94 and during 1994-95
is as follows (3 RVPs comprising of
31 watersheds):-

S1. Item of work	Achieve- ment since- ption up to end or March, 9.4	- durii 95 (i 31-3	evement ng 94- apto -1995): Ach.
4 -	,		
vegetative bunding (in Hect.)		26854	274 14
2. Kisan Nursery(F	Ha) 18.4	36	29
3. Horticulture (") 1087	1231	996
4. Agro Forestry	" _	13700	-280
5. Afforestation	" 2018	30	30
6. Earthern loose boulder checks (Nos).	13118	4207	3886
7. Loose boulders with vegetative support (Nos).	7681	3465	3647

1 2 3 4 5

- 8. Construction of water harvesting structures (Nos). 34471 237 241
- 9. Financial (Rs.in lakhs). 2146.27 604.0 546.98

Programme for 1995-96:

It is programmed to treat an area of 27000 hectares with a tentative outlay of R.570.00 lakes covering 32 watersheds during 1995-96.

3. <u>Karnataka Watershed Development</u> <u>Project under DANIDA assistance (KWDF</u>

brought under implementation during the year 1990-91 in 14 watersheds, spread over in three districts viz., Dharwad, Belgaum and Uttara Kannada with a total outlay of R.883 lakhs for a period of 4½ years from 1-1-1990. As per the revised plan of operation, the total project estimate has been increased to 1077.76 lakhs.

Main objectives:

- to develop crop security and crop diversification in the holdings of small and marginal farmers.
- to develop an appropriate land use system through soil and moisture conservation measures comprising three planting activities in order to increase overall production in the watershed area.
- to improve the living conditions of landless labourers, small farmers and rural women by increasing production of fodder, fuel and minor forest products on waste land.
- to increase people's awareness and ability to implement appropriate land use practice.

The physical and financial progress during 1994-95 is as follows

-			(Financ	ial -	Rs.in	lakh\$
S1. No.	Item of work	Unit	·ge	al Tar.	m	ent
	2	3		Fin. 5	Phy.	7 7
a	and Development De	(Ha)	5177 01	21.424	6024	0105 0 12

res.

		·· · · ·		5		7
_ 1	2	2				
2.	Crop Produc	tion:				
	a) Block De stration	mon- s(Ha)	312	3012	306	2.
3.	Agro Forest					
	a) Area	(Ha)	6664	38.59	6827	49
	b) Seedling (Lakh) c) Length i		13.43	(M)-	3.95	
	Kums.		84		134	
4.	Horticultur (grafts, se lings)(Lakh		1.465	20.0	0 1.1	1 2
	Area	(Ha):	97+2	4	97+2	4
5.	Training, r search and establishme		-	47.7 9	9 -	33
	Total Fir	 1.	2	30.93	1	211

Programme proposed for 1995-96:

As on 1-4-95, it is estimated to an area of 3800 hectares would be available as balance area in the project which R.277.60 lakes is required. Proposals submitted for continuation of project for 2 years from 1-4-95.

4. Western Ghat Development Programme (WGD):

This central scheme is being implemented in the State since 1974-75 in selected 9 districts viz., Mysore, Dakshina Kannada, Kodagu, Hassan, Chickmagalur, Shimoga, Dharwad, Uttara Kannada and Belgaum covering 40 taluks.

This programme is aimed at

- better water and land use.
- soil and moisture conservation on watershed basis.
- perennial plantations in place of annual crops in steep slopes.
- silvi pasture development.
- afforestation.
- development of high value, low cost crops and marketing and processing facilities for horticultural species/crops.

Programme and Progress during 1994-95:-

S1. Item of work. Unit. Target. Ach.

^{1.} Land Development area. (Ha) 1841 2241

^{2.} Water harvesting structures. (Nos) - 472

No. Item	of work.	Unit.	Target.	Ach.
110.		OM ZU .	rargov.	ACII.

3.	Veg.cl	necks and		
	gully	checks	•	
	etc.	(Nos)	-	454

4. No.ofbbeneficiaries. " - 1282

5. No.of watersheds. " - 37

6. Expenditure. (Rs.in lakhs) 110.484 134.48

Programme proposed for 1995-96:

This programme will be continued in 37 watersheds with an anticipated outlay of Rs. 122.00 lakes to treat an area of 2040 hectares.

5. Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)

This programme was started during 1970-71 as a rural works programme. The main emphasis is to provide labour and production oriented works like minor irrigation, soil conservation, afforestation, roads etc. Government of Inchave new orientated this programm in 1973 and called it as "Drought Prodrea Programme" and emphasised on an integrated area development approach.

This scheme is being implemented on watershed basis in 71 taluks of 11 districts which are drought prone.

The physical and financial progress of DPAP for 1994-95 is as follows:-

S1. Item of work.Unit. mme gress A. Physical: 1. Bunding/Vegetative rarriers. (Ha) 21000 11535 2. Boulder bunds. (RMT) 4500 645 3. Farm Ponds. (Nos) 56 31 4. Gully checks ((Boulder + Veg)" 9912 5879 5. RRS, CD, NB " 800 1049 6. Nala revitement and bank stabilisation. (RMT) 13500 13082 7. D/C or W/W " 21005 5172 8. Ling terracing + BT + LL (Ha) 380 393 B. Financial (R.in lakhs) 557.784 530.74				
1. Bunding/Vegetative tarriers. (Ha) 21000 11535 2. Boulder bunds. (RMT) 4500 645 3. Farm Ponds. (Nos) 56 31 4. Gully checks ((Boulder + Veg) " 9912 5879 5. RRS, CD, NB " 800 1049 6. Nala revitement and bank stabili- sation. (RMT) 13500 13082 7. D/C or W/W " 21005 5172 8. Zing terracing + BT + LL (Ha) 380 393 B. Financial (R.in	I T A M A F STAN	ck.Unit.	200 mm m	
Parriers. (Ha) 21000 11535 2. Boulder bunds. (RMT) 4500 645 3. Farm Ponds. (Nos) 56 31 4. Gully checks ((Boulder + Veg) " 9912 5879 5. RRS, CD, NB " 800 1049 6. Nala revitement and bank stabilisation. (RMT) 13500 13082 7. D/C or W/W " 21005 5172 8. Ling terracing + BT + LL (Ha) 380 393 B. Financial (R.in)	A. Physical:			
3. Farm Ponds. (Nos) 56 31 4. Gully checks ((Boulder + Veg) " 9912 5879 5. RRS, CD, NB " 800 1049 6. Nala revitement and bank stabilisation. (RMT) 13500 13082 7. D/C or W/W " 21005 5172 8. Zing terracing + BT + LL (Ha) 380 393 B. Financial (R.in)	1. Bunding/Veget tarriers.	tative (Ha)	21000	11535
4. Gully checks ((Boulder + Veg) " 9912 5879 5. RRS, CD, NB " 800 1049 6. Nala revitement and bank stabilisation. (RMT) 13500 13082 7. D/C or W/W " 21005 5172 8. Zing terracing + BT + LL (Ha) 380 393 B. Financial (R.in)	2. Boulder bunds	e. (RMT)	4500	645
(Boulder + Veg) " 9912 5879 5. RRS, CD, NB " 800 1049 6. Nala revitement and bank stabilisation. (RMT) 13500 13082 7. D/C or W/W " 21005 5172 8. Zing terracing + BT + LL (Ha) 380 393 B. Financial (R.in)	3. Farm Ponds.	(Nos)	56	31
6. Nala revitement and bank stabilisation. (RMT) 13500 13082 7. D/C or W/W " 21005 5172 8. Zing terracing + BT + LL (Ha) 380 393 B. Financial (R.in	4. Gully checks (Boulder + Ve	(eg) "	9912	5879
and bank stabili- sation. (RMT) 13500 13082 7. D/C or W/W " 21005 5172 8. Zing terracing + BT + LL (Ha) 380 393 B. Financial (R.in	5. RRS, CD, NB	11	800	1049
7. D/C or W/W " 21005 5172 8. Zing terracing + BT + LL (Ha) 380 393 B. Financial (R.in	and bank stab	111-	13500	13082
8. Zing terracing + BT + LL (Ha) 380 393 B. Financial (R.in	7. D/C or W/W			
		ig +		
	B. Financial		557.784	530.74

Programme for 1995-96:

As per Government of India new guidelines for watershed development, the schemes of DPAP and DDP have to be implemented from the year 1995-96 onwards action points to be followed for 95-96 is as follows:-

- preparation of district annual plan for the year 1995-96 for the district blocks under DPAP/DDA on watershed basis only.
- Each identified watershed may be of about 500 ha. covering as far as possible one village.
- Entrusting planning and implementation of watershed to democratically constituted local self Government Institutions and Voluntary Organisations of people with Government functionaries acting as facilitators and technical support providers.
- Constitution of Multi Disciplinary Technical Team (MDT) for preparation or the watershed development plan with participation of watershed community and Gram Panchayath.
- Appropriate training programme for field level functionaries and people.

Further guidelines/communication awaited from State Government.

6.(A) Special Component Plan (SCP): District Sector:

This programme is being implemented since 1981-82 for the benefit of schedu led caste/with the broad objective of helping them to cross poverty line by improving the productivity in their lands, through soil conservation measures. The scheme is being operated on the basis of 60% subsidy and 40% loan to be recovered in 15 annual instal ments along with the land revenue.

Programme and progress during 1994-95 is as under:-

S1. Item of work: Unit. Target. Ach.

^{1.} Land development works. (Ha) 1957 1882.00

^{2.} Water harvesting structures, veg. structures and others. (No) 595 1338

^{3.} No. of beneficiaries. " - 2721

^{4.} Expenditure. (R. in lakhs) 107.61 109.202

(B) Special Component Plan: State Sector Scheme:

During 1994-95, it is programmed t implement special component plan as Sta Scheme with an outlay of R. 262.65 lakhs out of which Rs. 200 lakhs has been withdrawn for pooling of funds for other programmes and for the remaining amount Government Order issued in the first week of February, 95, amount has been re leased to concerned district.

Programme and progress during 94-95:-

S1. Item of work: Unit. Target. Ach. No. 1. Land Development

works. (Ha) 1378.99 1345.14

2. Water Harvesting (Nos) 157 160

3. Gully Management structures. " 886 895

4. Surplusing arrangements (Waterways and Diversion (RMT) 22636 18330 channels.)

5. Beneficiaries. (Nos) 1991

6. Financial. (R.in lakhs) 62.65 62.55

Programme for 1995-96:

District Sector:

It is programmed to develop an area of 2825 hectares with an annual outlay of R.84.75 lakhs.

State Sector:

It is proposed to implement the programme on micro watershed basis to develop an area of 11600 ha. with total budget provision of Rs. 348.00 lakhs.

7. (A) Tribal Sub-Plan:

This scheme was started during 1978-79 with the main objectives of developing the identified tribal colonies in 23 selected taluks of Mysore, Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada and Chickmagalur districts. The beneficiary gets 100% subsidy under the scheme.

1994-95 programme and progress of TSP

S1. Particulæs	Unit	Target.	Ach
	-		
1. Land developmen	nt.(Ha)	66.00	60
2. Water harvest in	18		
2. Water harvestir structures.	(Nos)	70	20
3. Beneficiaries.	11	-	51
4. Financial	(Rs.in		
	lakhs)	8.300	5.000
			-

* Grants not released in D. Kannada Dt.

(B) Tribal Sub Plan: State Sector Scheme

During 1994-95, it is programmed to implement Tribal Sub Plan as State Sect Scheme in the State with an outlay of Rs. 147 lakhs. Out of which Rs. 75.00 lakhs has been withdrawn for pooling of funds for other welfare programmes and for the remaining amount, Government Order issuin the first week of February and amount has been released to concerned district

S1. Item of work. Unit. Target. Ac

^{1.} Land Development works. (Ha) 929.92 704.

^{2.} Water Harvesting structures. (Nos) 147 144

- S1. Item of work. Unit. Target. Ach.
- 3. Gully Management structures. (Nos). 422 431
- 4. Surplusing Arrangements (Waterways and Diversion channel) (Rmt) 19640 6040
- 5. Beneficiaries. (Nos) 984
- 6. Financial. (Rs.in lakhs). 72.00 70.746

Programme for 1995-96:

District Sector:

It is programmed to develop an area of 517 ha. with an outlay of Rs. 15.52 lakhs.

State Sector:

It is proposed to implement the programme on micro watershed basis to develop an area of 3000 ha. with total budget provision of R.90.00 lakhs.

8. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY):

This programme is being implemented since 1989-90 with the following objectives:-

- to generate additional and gainful employment for the unemployed and under employed men and women in rur area.
- to create production assets on community basis for direct and continuing benefit to the poverty groups.
- to strengthen rural economy and social infrastructures.
- to improve overall living conditions of the rural people below the povert line.
- to extend benefits to SC/ST and free bonded labourers for employment under the scheme.

Programme and progress during 1994-95 is as follows:-

S1 No	Item of work.	Unit.	Target	Ac
1.	Land Development area.		2000	
2.	Water harvesting structures.		2000	
3.	Gully checks.		3000	
4.	Diversion channel waterways.		5000	

5. Expenditure. (Rs.in lakhs.)200.00 859.

The programme for 1995-96 will be finalised at Zilla Panchayat level.

9. Million Wells Scheme: -

It is the sub component of JRY 'launched in the year 1989-90.

The main objectives are:-

- to provide open irrigation wells free of cost to the small and marginal farmers belonging to SC/ST.
- Freed bonded labourers are encouraged through the benefit of the scheme.
- to develop the lands of small and marginal farmers of SC/ST through creation of water harvesting structures wherever open wells are not feasible.
- Programme and progress during 1994-95 is as under:-
- S1. Item of work. Unit. Target. Ach.
 - 1. Land development (Ha) 10,000 16,795
 - 2. Water harvesting structures. (Nos) 6,000 7,879
 - 3. Gully chekks. " 15,000 16,946
 - 4. Diversion channels/ waterways. (Rmt) 25,000 21,246
 - 5. Expenditure. (R.in lakhs) 1350.00 2615.492

The physical and financial prografor the year 1995-96 are finalised at Zilla Panchayat level.

Soil Conservation Training & Education

To implement the soil conservations scheme effectively, it is necessary to proper training is imparted to the first aff regularly so that they can updatheir knowledge with research finding on various aspects of soil and water conservation. To impart training to the field staff, the department conducts regular trainings at the following centres.

- 1. D.I.F.S. and W.M.S.T.C., Mysore.
- 2. S.C.T.C. Bijapur.
- 3. Minor Irrigation and Water Use Training Centre, Dharwad.

1. D.I.F.S. and W.M.S.T.C., Mysore:-

This training centre is estable shed in the year 1973 with an object of imparting training to Asst. Agricultural Officers and Officers in Soil Water Conservation and Dry Farming I nology. Officers and officials both

from the Department and DIDBs are being deputed for the trainings organised by this State Level Training Centre.

The progress achieved during 1994-95 is as follows:-

S1. Item Target Ach. (Nos) (Nos)

- 1. Short term training to Officers. 40 8
- 2. Regular Soil Conservation training to
 AAOs. 40 14
- 3. Periparatic training at district level to field staff(Batches) 15 8 (511)
- AAOs. 80 37
- Financial (Rs. in lakhs) 12.44 12.70

2. Soil Conservation Training Centre, Bijapur:-

This training centre was started in he year 1958 to impart training to the nservice Agril. Assistants on new tech-ology evolved from time to time in dry arming, basic concept of soil and

water conservation measures, land recommation, survey and planning, preparate of plans and estimates. As and AAOs both the department and DIDBs are being deputed for the trainings organised this training centre.

The progress achieved during 1994-95 as follows:-

Date Serie			
Sl.	Item.	Target.	Ach.
No.			
4 1	Demiles coil	200	

- servation training to AAs. 40 41
- 2. Refresher training to AAs. 80 73
 - 3. Short term training to AAOs. 80 -
 - at district level
 to field staff.

 15 bat 7 bat 7

5. Financial (R. in lakhs) 8.18 9.2

3. Minor Irrigation & Water Use Tr ing Centre, Dharwad: -

This training centre is start

the year 1966 with the main objeive of imparting training to inrvice technical personnel of the
martment and the farmers, so that
water made available through major,
lium and minor irrigation projects
efficiently utilised. These trains will be organised mainly to fars and staff coming under command
as.

The progress achieved during 1994-95 as follows:-

ltem	Target.	Ach.
raining to AAOs.	80	76
raining to AAs.	100	69
raining to Farmers	. 1500	1546
ips to farmers.	-	37
monstrations.	too	1
blications.	_	-
ctures.	-	16
nancial (R.in lak)	ns)4.50	4.76

SCHEDULE OF TENTATIVE TRAINING PROGRAMME

DIFS AND WMSTC, MYSORE:

- 1. Peripatatic training at
 District level to the 15 Sessions
 field staff
- 2. Special course for 1 Session (40 officers
- 3. Long duration training 1 Session in Soil conservation (40 Officer for AAOs.
- 4. Refresher course for 2 Sessions (80 AAOs)
- B. S.C.T.C. Bijapur:
- 1. Peripatatic training at District level to the field staff.
- 2. Refresher training courses to A.As
- 3. Long duration training in Soil conservation for A.As.
- 4. Special short courses for A.A.Os.

- 15 Batches
- 2 Batches (80 AAs)
- 1 Session (40 A.As)
- 2 Sessions (80 AAOs)
- C. Minor Irrigation and Water Use training Centre, Dharwad.

- 1. Training to AAOs
- 2. Training to the AAs
- 3. Farmers training (peripatatic)

5 Batches (80 AAOs)

5 Batches (100 AAs.)

30 batches (1500 farmers)

- 132 - STATE SOIL SURVEY

Soil Survey aims at providing conhensive information about soils and a inventory of soil resources of an are OBJECTIVES:

- 1. To assess the soils in respect of their genesis, development, class fication and nomenclature.
- 2. To interpret the soil survey date Land use planning whether the soi can be put under Agriculture, forestry or pasture.
- 3. To interpret the soil survey data irrigated lands for better land management under irrigation.
- 4. To correlate the characteristics soils by understanding the behave and predicting their adoptability for various uses of farming.

The achieve the above objective this organisation has been provided field parties, cartography section, and soil analytical Laboratory in Bangalore and Dharwad units.

PROGRAMME FOR THE YEAR *1994 - 95:

- 1. Soil Survey in the command areas of newly investigated medium and major irrigation projects.
- 2. Soil Survey of watersheds selected under dryland development programme D.L.D.B. DANIDA & NWDPRA etc.
- 3. Analytical work of soil samples in Lab.
 - . Release of soil survey reports for the area where survey work was conducted.

Remarks		Upper Tunga Project HLC Reach- III, Kanva Minor Irrigation project, Hakkalapura Sub-water shed, Markandeya irrigation project, Singatalur lift irri- gation project etc.	4 OP
Achieve-	menu - 2	40880(DSS)	2420
95): Target	 ← 	58800	2400
PHYSICAL (1994 - 95)	! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! !	1. Field Soil Survey	2. Analysis of samples (Nos.)
		- 134 -	

1 1 1 1 1	-HIC-111	1 1
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FINANCIAL:

	*					
Expenditure (in R.)	108751	1647463	60503	225834	8440	015/586
Allotment (in Rs.)	1,79,600	13,26,700	50,000	1,60,000	81,	000,58,55
	1. Pay of Officer, 2. Pay of establishment	5. Dearness Allowance	5. Travelling allo	ffice expense	7. Interium Keller	בסימד

1 1			igation	ition	_	rity area		b water
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Remarks		58800 1. Farkandaya irrigation Project.	2. Karanja irrigation Project	Fanjra Irrigation Project	4. Any other priority area	1. Hirehalla W/s	2. Hakkalapura Sub water
1	A	1 1	-	2	w	4.	-	2.
1	Total	1 + 1	58800				2400	
(Tentative):	Dharwad	1 2 1	33600				1200	
1	Bangalore	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	25200				1200	
PROG RAMME FOR 1995-96	Physical Ba		1. Field Soil Survey(in Eect)	(S)			2	goil samples (Nos.)

4. Singatalur Lift Irriga-tion Project.

3. Markandeya Irrigation Project.

shed

5	5. Salmal irrigation project. 6. Karanja Irrigation Project.	. Kanva Reservoir . Hirehalla Water	3. Hakkalapura sub Watershed w 4. Singatalur Lift Irrigation Project.
1 + 1		05	
		05	
101		03	
		Release of soil survey reports	
1-1			RSL -

5. Shalmal Irrigation Project.

FINANCIAL (1995-96)

	Proposed allot- ment(in ks.)
1. Pay of Officer	1,56,000
2. Pay of Establishment	17,00,000
3. Dearness Allowance	17,00,000
4. Other allowances	4,02,000
5. Travelling allowances	9 1,00,000
6. Office expenses	4,00,000
Total	44,00,000

THRUST PROGRAMME FOR 1995-96:-

It is programmed to produce

88 lakh tonnes of foodgrains during

19 95-96 which consists of 80.55 lakh

tonnes of Cereals and 7.45 lakh tonnes

of Pulses. The target fixed for

Oilseed production will be around

19.00 lakh tonnes, while for Cotton,

Sugarcane and Tobacco, the target set

a t 9.00 lakh bales 263.36 lakh tonnes

and 0.53 lakh tonnes respectively.

Special emphasis will be laid on watershed development programmes by continuing at 1 the watershed programmes of 1994-95:

In order to improve the production and pro ductivity of agricultural crops the following thrust programmes will be continued during 1995-96 also.

- a) Oilseed Production Programme.
- b) National Pulse Development Programme
- c) Inte grated Cereals Development Programme for coarse cereals.
- d) Intensive Cotton Development Programme.

- e) Integrated Pest Management.
- f) High Yielding Varieties Programme.

As a part of extension and training it is programmed to continue DANIDA assisted WYTEP-II programmes wherein special focus is given to the training needs of farm women and extension functionaries of the department.

Much emphasis would be paid to Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan programmes in order to improve the socio economic conditions of. SC/ST farmer s.

The Scheme of Natural Farming will be continued during 1995-96.

New Programmes:-

- 1. Maidan Development Board.
- 2. Comprehen sive Agricultural Development Programme.
- 3. Establishment of Insect and disease specimens museum at directorate.
- 4. Establishment of Biological control laboratory at Gulbarga(with 100% central assistance).

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- 5) Development of Sugarcane based cropping system.
- 6) Deputation of officers and staff for higher studies.
- 7) Creation of statistical cell for crop insurance scheme at Hobli level.
- 8) Tribal sub plan.
- 9) Supply of Power Tillers to farmers.
- 10) Reclamation of Saline, Alkaline and acidic soils for Agricultural purposes.

KARNATAKA AGRO INDISTRIES CURPOKATION LIMITED

The Karnataka Agro Industries Corporation was established in the year 1967 under a National Programme. The basic objectives of the establishment of the Agro Industries Corporation were

- (a) Manufacture and distribution of agricultural machinery; improved implements and tools;
- (b) Grant of assistance to the farmers for modernising their agricultural operations;
- (c) Provision of customs services to the farmers for modernisation and distribution of agricultural inputs;
- (d) Promotion and execution industries having a bearing production and supply of for
- (e) Provision oftechnical idance to farmers.
 6009-10

Some of the objectives for which the Corporation was set up are not relevant now. The Government has therefore decided to reactivate this Corporation with a view to making available the technological developments in the field of agricu lture to the farmers in all areas of inputs.

The Corporation has already established a name for itself in land development activity. Currently, it has a fleet of about 70 bulldozers which render services to the farming community, Agriculture Department and the Forest Department for land levelling, and shaping, soil conservation, bund farming and land ripping for afforestation work. In addition to these activities the Corporation has plans to take up Desilting of Tanks and Minor Irrigation Projects on a Turnkey basis.

The Agro Inputs Department will continue to distribute Seeds, Fertilisers and Pesticides. Besides, the Corporational plans to enter into the activities

of Bio Technology like Tissue culture, Bio Fertilisers, Bio Pesticides, Organic Manures etc.

With regard to supply of agricultural implements, the Corporation has undertaken the manufacture of all the implements on a massive scale which have been released by the State Level Committee for Testing and Releasing of agricultural implements for making them available to the farmers through the Agro Kendras. The State Government has also considered to make the KAIC as the Nodal Agency for the implementation of various Centrally Sponsored and State Sector Schemes in regard to propagation and popularisation of agricultural machine-ry and implements.

The KAIC has a Pesticides Formulation Unit at Raichur with an installed capacity of 2 lakh litres of liquid formulations and 500 MTs of Dust formulation per annum. This unit is manufacturing and supplying agricultural pesticides of good quality required by the farmers. In view of its success, the Corporation has decided to increase its capacity by 100% and is also exploring the possibilities of setting up another Pesticides Formulation Unit at Hassan with an investment of Rs.20 lakks when its finance improves.

The Corporation has entered into sericulture development area by taking over production and distribution of 'A' and 'B' powders used for treating the worms affected with diseases such as 'Grassiere' and Flacherie' by acquiring manufacturing rights from the State Sericulture Research Institute, Talagai pura. Besides, the Corporation has als acquired sole distributorship of Forma dehyde from M/s. Hindustan Organic and Chemicals Ltd., Bombay, AGovernment of India Undertaking, thereby the farmers are getting good quality formalin liqu preventing the substandard material so by private agencies.

The expansions and diversification of activities in the KAIC are proposed to be taken up making use of the existing infrastructure and manpower.

1. Foundation Seed Production Programme:

LIMITED

During the year 1994-95, Corporation has planned to organise foundation seed production programme in an area of 724 hectares. Against the target, the area coverage during the year 1994-95 is 676 hectares which accounts to 93%. Out of this foundation seed production programme as against the target of 5450 quintals, 6971 quintals have been procured which works out to 128%.

2. Certified Seed Production Programme:

During the year 1994-95 Corporation has planned to organise seed production on 10230 hectares. The area coverage against this was 12021 hectares which accounts to 117%. The seed procured was 120155 quintals as against the ahnual production programme of 150485 quintals which works out to 84%.

3. Seed Distribution Programme during 1994-95.

The Karnataka State Seeds Corporation Limited during the year 1994-95 had programmed to distribute 1,30,000 quintals of various Crop variety seeds to the farmers. Against this, the Corporation 120184 quintals of which accounts to 92% achievement. This seed distribution programme has contributed about Ns.1910 lakhs turn-over to the Corporation, as against the entire year turn over of Ns.1523 lakhs during the year 1993-94.

4. Seed Distribution Programme for the year 1995-96.

The Corporation during the year 1995-96 has planned to distribute 140000 quintals of various crop varieties seeds. The Corporation would participate in all the Thrust Programmes of the Department of Agriculture such as Integrated coarse cereals Development programme, National Pulse Development Programme and National Oilseed Production Programme during the year 1995-96.

KARNATAKA STATE AGRO CORN PRODUCTS LIMITED

The Karmataka State Agro Corn Products Limited has three divisions under its management. They are:

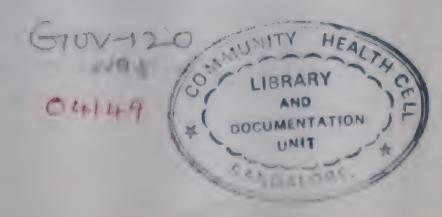
- (1) Maize Milling Division
- (2) Agro Feeds Division
- (3) Weaning Food Division

During 1994-95, the Maize Milling Division had processed over 8100 M.Ts. of Maize and has registered a total sale of Rs.425.00 lakhs. The Agro Feeds Unit had produced and sold over 10771 MTs. of various compounded Feeds valued at Rs.414.00 lakhs. For the same period, the Company's Weaning Food Division could produce and sell 20577 MTs. of Weaning Food valued at Rs.20.50 lakhs approximately.

For the above period, the Company has made an estimated provisional profit of 18.18.00 lakes for a total sales turnover of 18.2889 lakes. The total turn over of the Company for the year is as follows:

INCOME (Rs. in lakhs)

(1) Sales			2889.00		
(2) Servi	ce Charges	• •	1.00		
(3) Misce	llaneous Recei	ipts	10.00		
(4) Net I	ncrease in sto	ock	15.00		
	Total	• •	2915.00		
EXPENDITURE (Rs. in lakhs):					
other admini	terial consum Manufacturing Istrative and	ption			
	ng expenses		2861.07		
2) Intere	st on Borrowi	ngs	8.93		
3) Depre	iation	•	27.00		
	Total	1	2897.00		
Profit fo	r the year		18.00		



lakhs.

KARNATAKA COMPOST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATI LIMITED

The Karnataka Compost Development Corporati on Itd., has produced 11,499 M.Tons of compost as against the target of 12,000 M.Tons during 1994-95. The sales during the year 5443.927 M.Tons earning a total revenue of R.41,81,017. The total expenditure excluding interest and depreciation was Rs.32,04,442 and the surplus before interest and depreciation was Rs.9,76,575.

KARNATAKA SEED CERTIFICATION AGENCY:

The Karnataka State Seeds Certification Agency was established during 197 under Section-8 of the Seeds Act with main objective of regulating the qualit of seeds of modified varieties of crop produced in the State, which is being carried out quite effectively since it incep tion.

The Agency registeredunder the Karataka Societies Registration Act, 1960, is basically a service oriented autonomous body and it entirely depends on the service charges collected for the various certification activities as a source of income.

A. Area Registered under Certification:

During 1994-95, a total area of 21,299.68 hectares was registered under certification.

Institution-wise area offered for seed Certification:

	Institution	Areu(Hect.)		
1.	Karnataka State Seeds Corporation Ltd.	11,073.83		
2.	National Seeds Corpora- tion Ltd.	2,567.83		
3.	Karnataka State Depart- ment of Agriculture	1,101.40		
4.	Central State Farm	733.30		
5.	Karnataka State Dept. of Horticulture	20.80		
6.	University of Agricultural Sciences	2.00		

B. Quantity of Seed Certified:

A total quantity of 1,74,000 quintals of seeds in respect of different crops has been certified and made available to the ffarmers.

C. Analysis of Seed Samples:

During 1994-95,15,035 seed samples have been tested.

D. Administrative Report:

The Agency has its Head Office at Bangalore with Divisional Offices at Dharwad, Haveri, Gulbarga, Hebbal, Mysore Chikkaballapur, Davanagere, Bellary and Bagalkot. The Director of Seed Certification is assisted by a Joint Director and one Assistant Director. There are 2 Deputy Directors of Seed Certification

9 Assistant Directors of Seed Certification and Seed Certification Inspectors to conduct field inspection as well as super vise the working of seed processing units so as to ensure minimum seed certification standards. Apart from this, there are 53 Seed Processing Assistants supported by 65 Ministerial Staff.

Financial Prospects for the year:

The details of the income and expenditure of the Agency is as follows:

(Amount Es. in lakhs

Receipts Expenditure Profit

1,06,78,000 1,02,29,000 4,49,000

As against the sanction of Ps.101.36 lakhs under NSP-III full amount has been released. An amount of Rs.81.87 lakhs has been utilised upto end of March 1995.

UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES BANGALORE

The Teaching research and Extension activities of the University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore during the period under report are as follows.

A.TEACHING:

The University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore is having five Teaching Campuses at Bangalore, Mangalore, Shimoga, Mandya and Mudigere concerned with 8 degree programmes viz., Agriculture Veterinary, Dairy Science, Agriculture Marketing & Cooperation, Horticulture, Sericulture, Forestry and Fisheries. A many as 521 students were given admission to various undergraduate courses in different colleges. Among the postgraduate courses, admission were given 105 doctoral degree programmes and 338 masters degree programmes.

Among the Campuses, Agricultural College, Mandya and Horticulture College at Mudigere are the new campus started

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during December, 1991. Gollæge building has been constructed and classes are being held in the new college building at Mandya with effect from 8.11.1993.

Apart from the various scheduled co urses for different degree programmes, the faculty members involved themselves in other activities like Research projects PG research programmes as members of the advisory committee, Seminars, Workshops, Symposia, Training programmes Extension activities and so on.

1 . TECH NICAL PROGRAMME PLANNING:

The research council met in May 1995 to consider the research programme for the year 1995-96 and for formal approval of the technical programme formulated by the respective Zonal Research Advisory Council and Zonal Research Formulation Committee meetings held at RRS, Tiptur Mandya, Navile, Brahmavar and Bangalore.

As many as 32 new experiments have been programmed in Zone 4,65experiments in Zone-5, 5 in Zone 6, 34 in Zone 7, 9 in Zone-9, and 7 in zone 10.

2. RESEARCH COUNCIL:

A total No. of 155 new research projects funded by University with a total budget of 426.75 lakhs has been approved in the research council meeting covering the disciplines of Plant, Animal, Fishery and Basic sciences. There are 34 ICAR coordinated research projects, 31 ICAR Adhoc research projects, 28 Government of India project, 17 adhoc projects of State Government and 45 funded by other agencies operating in the University.

3. RELEASE OF CROP VARIETIES:

During 1994 the following varieties have been released for general oultivation purposes.

- 1. Paddy a) DWR-4107 (HEMA VATHI)
- 2. Greengram PDM-84-178 (Kathlagere greengram-I)
- 3. Ragi Indaf-15
- 4. Cashew Ullal-3

C.EXTENSION:

Package of practices of southern region were published.

Mass media was used for communication of messages to farmers, 42 field days were conducted and are Krishi Mela at Bangalore was organised.

Various extension activities included adoptive trials, first stage demonstrations, block demonstrations, village development programmes at different Research Stations.

Various farmers training programmes wh ich included 38 Institutional training courses for farm youths and farm women, pre-seasonal training programmes in village s, 14 on-campus and 27 off-campus training programmes were organised staff training unit organised 17 training courses for inservice personnel.

Bakery training unit organised 36 on-campus courses and 299 off-campus demonstrations in addition to seminar courses were organised.

Scientists of the University were
attended to Twelve bimonthly and twelve
pr e-seasonal workshop organised by the
Department of Agriculture.

The proposed expenditure towards teaching, research, extension ation and general administration under non-plan and plan along 3

	1 - 160 - !							1
	lakh)	Percent	47.04	30.16	4.28	18.52	100.00	
education and general administration 1995-96 is as below:	(Rupees in lakh)	Total	1410.23	904.05	128.33	555.09	2997.70	1 1 1
	(Ru	Percent	61.4	34.99	1.47	2.36	100.00	1 1 1
	1 1 1	Plan	680.11	389.00	16.30	26.29	1111.70	1 1 1
		 Percent Share	38.71	27.31	5.94	28.04	100.00	1 1 1 1
		Non-Plan	730.12	515.05	112.03	528.80	1886.00	
		Functional	Training	Research	Extension	General Administration	Total	

